FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 MAY 1986

U.S. Ship Fired On

The Beirut paper *AL-SAFIR* cited by KUNA reported that a U.S. ship was fired on while passing through the Suez Canal 13 May, and revealed that the Egyptian security forces arrested a "young man" in connection with the shooting while he was driving on a road along the canal in a prohibited military zone.

Libya

The Foreign Liaison Bureau People's Committee informed the Arab ambassadors accredited to the Jamahiriyah of Libya's dismay at the Arab League's failure to convene an emergency Arab summit or to adopt practical measures to confront the recent U.S. and EEC actions, Tripoli radio reported. The People's Committee defended Libya's "principled and firm" stance regarding the "fateful" issues facing the Arab nation, including the Gulf war, and asserted that using its stance on the Gulf War as a pretext is either due to ignorance or is an "exposed attempt" to "cover up the silence, defeatism, and intrigues" characterizing the stands of some Arab countries toward the U.S.-NATO policy against Libya. The People's Committee warned that Libya will "reconsider" its "link" with the Arab League and seek "alliance" with a "power" opposed to the United States unless that organization adopts "practical" measures to respond to the U.S.-NATO "aggression," including severing ties with the United States and the United Kingdom as a minimum. The Committee also threatened a change in Libya's position vis-a-vis the Gulf war if measures are not adopted, which "in practice" would find the Jamahiriyah aligned with Iran.

"Informed sources" in Tripoli rebutted allegations by the Rome paper *LA REPUBBLICA* that Libya "had relations" with the Red Brigades, JANA reported. The agency's political affairs editor, in the same report, affirmed Libya's strong rejection of establishing ties with "terrorist" organizations, which the editor claimed are used by certain European governments to further their own aims, and asserted that the Jamahiriyah has fought and continues to fight "organized" terrorism.

Iran-Iraq War

Many Iraqi vehicles were destroyed and 200 Iraqis aboard them were killed during an Iranian artillery bombardment of the Al Basra-Abu al-Khasib military road, according to IRNA. The report claimed that the attack was in retaliation for Iraq's air attack on a passenger train 14 May. Meanwhile, another IRNA report updated the casualty figure in the train attack to 61 dead and 270 injured.

In continuing fighting in the Haj 'Umran area, a military report cited by Tehran radio claimed that over 1,000 Iraqis were killed or wounded during a "heavy" battle the night of 15 May, bringing the number of Iraqi casualties in 3 days of fighting there to more than 3,500. On the other hand, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio 15 May asserted that two Iranian infantry companies were wiped out during an Iranian counterattack against positions recently captured by Iraq in that area.

In air action, a communique cited by IRNA 16 May reported that Iranian fighters bombed an Iraqi helicopter center west of Rawanduz, in Iraq's Irbil Province, and inflicted heavy materiel and personnel damage. Another IRNA report asserted that Iranian planes prevented an Iraqi fighter from violating Tehran's airspace 15 May. For Iraq's part, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio 16 May divulged that the Iraqi Air Force delivered an accurate and effective hit on a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast.

Iran-Syria

The Dubayy paper *AL-BAYAN* disclosed 15 May that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has "urged" his Iranian counterpart to end "military provocations" against Gulf installations and shipping, especially those belonging to Saudi Arabia. Citing "informed Arab sources," the paper reported that the recent visit of Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' to Iran primarily focussed upon Iran's military actions against Saudi oil tankers and the issue of the foreign hostages in Lebanon. "Arab diplomatic sources" in Tehran also contended that Syria "demanded" that Iran cease its actions against Saudi interests, according to *AL-BAYAN*.

Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti paper *ARAB TIMES* 14 May described current Syrian-Iranian relations as passing through a "difficult phase," and asserted that there have been "several indications" from Damascus pointing to a "real" change in Syria's position vis-a-vis the Gulf war. "Informed sources" cited by the paper expressed fears that the Iranian-Syrian "conflict" could mushroom into a "huge" confrontation between the Hizballah and Amal militias.

In other developments, the Beirut magazine *LA REVUE DU LIBAN*, citing "informed sources," alleged that Syria has detained approximately 20 Hizballah members in Ba'labakk City on charges of killing a Syrian soldier "last week," clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

Syria-Israel

"Diplomatic sources" in Damascus cited by QNA revealed that Syria "will begin a diplomatic move" toward several Arab and Gulf countries to inform their leaders of the U.S.-Israeli "threats" and of the "possibility" of an Israeli-launched U.S.-backed "aggression" against it in the Golan Heights or in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley.

For Israel's part, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin termed Syria's "potential" to directly threaten Israel as "real," in a speech to the Labor Party convention, but added that Syria "is

far" from attaining "strategic parity" with Israel, IDF radio reported. In the same speech, Rabin claimed that Syria "was involved" in the Rome and Vienna airport attacks as well as in the attempt to place a bomb on an El Al airliner in London. Jeruslaem radio cited Israeli Land Forces Commander General Amir Drori's assertion that the new Syria fortifications in southern Lebanon must be viewed as another Syrian step in its preparations for war, but added that this is a "long process" not being marked by any developments.

Jordan

"Informed sources" cited by the Israeli paper *THE JERUSALEM POST* asserted that Palestinian pro-Fatah elements "dissatisfied" with the growing Jordanian-Syrian "cooperation" against the PLO "apparently" were behind the recent disturbances at Yarmuk University. The sources described the riots as an "alarm bell" for King Husayn, whose security forces had been successful until now in suppressing all "latent" unrest.

Meanwhile, final examinations at the university were suspended "until further notice," the school's Public and Cultural Relations Department announced, according to Amman television.

In an editorial on the "agonizing" incidents at the university, the Amman paper *AL-DUSTUR* urged everyone to exercise self-control and to calm the situation, and called on students to "remove" all those in their ranks that support riot and unrest. In another editorial, the Amman paper *AL-RA'Y*, while expressing profound sorrow for the victims of the fighting, nevertheless insisted that such incidents should not be repeated and declared that it should be a lesson to all those intent on tampering with the country's security or stability.

PLO

An "informed Palestinian source" claimed that Fatah, PFLP, and DFLP representatives currently meeting in Algiers have "overcome huge obstacles" in the way of a proposed "National Unity Conference" scheduled to be held in the Algerian capital during the latter half of Ramadan, KUNA reported. In another development, PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi, in an interview carried by Radio Monte Carlo, reported "progress" in Palestinian-Syrian relations, and predicted that "this misunderstanding" will be overcome soon. Qaddumi, who gave the interview following his talks with the French external relations minister in Paris, asserted that the PLO has "no difference" with Jordan, but only with the United States.

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf reaffirmed earlier pronouncements of a plan for a "very intensified" increase in "fedayeen" operations inside the "occupied territories," in a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS*, cited by KUNA. The Fatah official "categorically" denied that he and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil had discussed the return of Palestinian forces to Lebanon via Juniyah or any other route, during their recent meeting.

Qatar-Bahrain

"Diplomatic sources" in London cited by the Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN and reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service*, disclosed that Bahrain has reinforced its positions on the Harwar islands and along its coast in recent days, and cancelled all military leave. The report also noted Qatari measures against Bahrain including the deportation of Bahraini students to their country. *AL-WATAN* further claimed that the Fasht al-Dibal Island installations attacked by Qatari aircraft last month belonged to the GCC and monitored ship movements in the Persian Gulf in order to notify them of possible air strikes.

Pakistan-DRA

Pakistan lodged a "strong" protest with Afghanistan over a 10 May Afghan air attack on Domandi area, Baluchistan, in which 1 Afghan refugee was killed and two others were wounded, and for artillery attacks on 13 and 14 May near Parachinar, Khurram Agency and near Tiwar Kotal, respectively, according to Karachi radio.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 095 *16 May 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO's Qaddumi Meets With France's Raimond *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
Interviewed on Syria, Jordan Ties *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
Palestinian Faction Talks Overcome 'Huge Obstacles' *[KUNA]* ..... A 2
'Allush: No Link To Marks, Spencer Bombings *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 2
Palestinian Forces Report Anti-Israeli Attacks ..... A 2
Qiryat Shemona Settlement *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
Lahd Positions, Patrols *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
Patrol in Gaza *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2

OPEC AFFAIRS

Norway Indicates Willingness To Cooperate With OPEC *[OPECNA]* ..... B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Situation With Qatar 'Potentially Explosive' *[AFP]* ..... C 1
Installations Belonged to GCC *[Tehran]* ..... C 1
Food Imports From USSR, East Europe Banned ..... C 1
Natural Gas Reserve Expected To Last 70 Years *[AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ 15 May]* ..... C 1

PDRY

Arab Capitals Participate in Reconciliation *[AL-ITTIHAD 14 May]* ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister on Arms Purchasing Policy *[London AL-MAJALLAH 14-20 May]* ..... C 2
Further on Ban, Measures on Food Imports ..... C 2

UAE

Efforts Made To Avoid Radiation Contamination *[AL-KHALIJ 15 May]* ..... C 3
Kuwaiti Decision To Invest in Third World Praised *[AFP]* ..... C 3

EGYPT

Mubarak Congratulates Israel on National Day ..... D 1
Chadian Minister Presents Habre Message to Mubarak ..... D 1
Foreign Ministry Official Meets PLO Figure ..... D 1
Cairo Paper Hits Reagan Antiterror Policies *[AL-AKHBAR 12 May]* ..... D 1
Opposition Leader Demands Parliamentary Elections *[Beirut]* ..... D 1
Ghali Discusses Gulf War, Palestinian Question ..... D 2
Wali on Steps To Protect Cotton Crop ..... D 2
Central Bank Approves Development Bond Issue ..... D 2

IRAQ

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 1

Air Force Raids Maritime Target ..... E 1
Communique No 2,227 ..... E 1

JORDAN

Prince Hasan Views Peace Prospects, Palestinians *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... F 1
Further Reportage, Comment on University Riots ..... F 1
Final Exams Suspended ..... F 1
AL-DUSTUR Urges Calm *[16 May]* ..... F 1
AL-RA'Y: 'Unforgettable Lesson' *[16 May]* ..... F 1
AL LIWA' on Falashas' Move to West Bank, Gaza *[14 May]* ..... F 2

LEBANON

Group Claims Responsibility for Jakarta Attacks *[AFP]* ..... G 1
Al-Turk, Birri Discuss 'Occupation' of Embassies ..... G 1
'Minutes' of Birri-Junblatt Damascus Meeting Cited *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Ja'ja' Comments on Christian-Sponsored Plan *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Syrians Reinforce Positions in Ba'labakk Area *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
20 Hizballah Members Detained *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Israeli Aircraft Fly Over Sidon 16 May *[Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon]* ..... G 2

SYRIA

Reportage on Al-Shar' Visits to Iran, Saudi Arabia ..... H 1
Iran Asked To Stop Gulf Ship Hits *[Dubayy AL-BAYAN 15 May]* ..... H 1
Ties With Iran in 'Difficult Phase' *[Kuwait ARAB TIMES 14 May]* ..... H 1
Al-Shar' Returns From Saudi Arabia ..... H 2
Diplomacy on Lebanon, U.S., Israel To Begin *[QNA]* ..... H 2
Klibi Praises Syria, USSR; TASS Comment Cited ..... H 2
Al-Asad Addresses Message to Moscow AAPSO Meeting ..... H 2
Al-Ahmar Receives IZVESTIYA Editor-in-Chief ..... H 3
Al-Na'ib Holds Talks With FRG Ambassador ..... H 3
2 Years of 'Some Incidents' at Yarmuk Campus Noted ..... H 3
AL-BA'TH on 'Precautions' Against 'Treachery' ..... H 3

ISRAEL

Papers Warn Against 'Imminent' Attack on Syria *[KUNA]* ..... I 1
Rabin on Syrian Threat, Support for Terrorism ..... I 1
Gen Drori: Syria Taking Steps To 'Prepare for War' ..... I 2
Gen Or on Katyusha Firings, Syrian Entrenchment ..... I 2
UN Report: No Change in Force Deployment on Golan ..... I 2
Peres Says Peace With Egypt Top Priority ..... I 3
Defense Ministry Official on Weapons Deals With Iran *[MA'ARIV 15 May]* ..... I 3
Kimche Returns From Austrian Visit 15 May ..... I 3
Lavi Maiden Flight To Take Place on Schedule *[THE JERUSALEM POST 15 May]* ..... I 3
April Consumer Price Index Increases by 3.3 Percent ..... I 4
Lifting of Subsidies Curbed ..... I 4
Pro-Fatah Elements Said To Spur Yarmuk Riots *[THE JERUSALEM POST 16 May]* ..... I 4
Disturbances in W. Bank; Curfew on Balatah Lifted ..... I 4
Labor Party Elects New Central Committee ..... I 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

EL MOUDJAHID Carries Ibrahimi GDR Dinner Speech *[7 May]* ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Cables Gorbachev on Chernobyl ..... Q 2
Bangladesh Islamic Leader Cables Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 2
Paris Paper Interviews INF Leader Al-Turabi *[LE MONDE 13 May]* ..... Q 2
U.S., Israel Warned Against Aggression Against Syria ..... Q 3
Steps Told to Arab Envoys in Response to U.S. Attack ..... Q 4
JANA Editorial Denies Ties With Red Brigades ..... Q 5
Palestine Usurpation Anniversary Marked 15 May ..... Q 5

MOROCCO

Further on Visit by Guinean President, Delegation ..... Q 5
Guinean Foreign Minister Interviewed ..... Q 5
President Departs ..... Q 5
Joint Communique Issued ..... Q 6

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Addresses Constituent Assembly on Cabinet ..... Q 6
Speaks on National Party 'Absence' ..... Q 7
18 Ministers Sworn in Before Al-Mirghani ..... Q 7
Southern Leader Denies Consensus on Council Member ..... Q 7
SPLA Commentary on 'Promises' of Transitional Rulers *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 7

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Libyan Transport Minister Departs 15 May ..... R 1
Eritrean Aid Chief on Confiscation of Food, Medicine *[Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea]* ..... R 1
Eritrean Rebels Claim Gasoline Depot Destroyed *[Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea]* ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Rebels View Motives of Ethiopian Peace Initiative *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Chama: RSA, U.S. Delaying Namibian Independence ..... R 2

UGANDA

Museveni, Libyan Minister Discuss U.S. Raid ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAR

French Cooperation Minister Aurillac Arrives for Visit *[AFP]* ..... S 1

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Minister, USSR Envoy Discuss Cooperation ..... S 1

GABON

Government Abandons Nuclear Power Station Project *[AFP]* ..... S 1

RWANDA

Habyarimana Receives Libyan Briefing on U.S. Raid ..... S 1
Foreign Minister Discusses Economic Program *[AFP]* ..... S 2

ZAIRE

Foreign Minister Receives Israeli, USSR Envoys ..... S 2
Belgian Military Official Continues Visits ..... S 2

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

President Kerekou Receives Ghanaian Envoy ..... T 1

BURKINA FASO

Beninese Party Group Ends Visit; Communique Issued ..... T 1
National Broadcasting Officials, Others Suspended ..... T 2

GHANA

Tribunal Sentenced 9 to Death for Attempted Coup ..... T 2

LIBERIA

Doe Speaks to Legislators About Reconciliation ..... T 2
Finance Minister Cited on Economic Issues ..... T 3

NIGERIA

Government To Sign Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty ..... T 3
Indian Government Denies Report on Smuggling ..... T 3

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives CAR, Gabonese Envoys ..... T 3
Reportage on Togo-Gabon Joint Commission Session ..... T 4
Foreign Minister Bongo Arrives ..... T 4
Meeting Begins 15 May ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Speaks at Dinner For 'Arafat 14 May ..... U 1
UNITA Rebels To Face Offensive With Modern Weapons *[AFP]* ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

Masire Disappointed Over Lack of Investment ..... U 2
External Affairs Minister Returns From Lesotho ..... U 2

COMOROS

Presidential Clemency Granted to 15 Coupists *[AFP]* ..... U 2

LESOTHO

OAU Secretary General Visits for Talks ..... U 3
Former Minister Warned To Stop 'Meddling' *[SAPA]* ..... U 3

MOZAMBIQUE

Army Destroys Renamo 'Hideout,' Six Reported Dead ..... U 3
Renamo Official Rejects Government Contacts *[AFP]* ..... U 3
Commentary Says West 'Complacent' Toward Terrorism ..... U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Text of Speech by P.W. Botha to President's Council ..... U 4
National, Political Reaction to Speech Reported ..... U 6
ASSOCOM Welcomes Remarks ..... U 6
Eglin Disappointed ..... U 6
FCI on Commitment to Democracy ..... U 6
Radio Commentary ..... U 6
Commentary: Blacks Must 'Stand Up and Be Counted' ..... U 7
Government 'Commitment to Reform' Praised ..... U 7
National Party-AWB 'Showdown' Looming ..... U 7
Nel Tours East London 'Problem Areas' 15 May ..... U 8
UCASA Urges Black Provincial Representation ..... U 8
EPG, ANC Expected To Confer in Lusaka *[Umtata]* ..... U 8
Minister To Investigate Detention of UDF Members ..... U 8
White Collar Unions Told To Take 'Harder Line' ..... U 9
Seven Reported Dead in KwaNdebele Violence ..... U 9
SADF Reportedly Ransacks Soweto School ..... U 9
Police Assault Students Meeting in Rocklands ..... U 9
Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports ..... U 9
7 PM, 15 May ..... U 9
16 May ..... U 10
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 10

ZAMBIA

Further on Visit by India's Rajiv Gandhi ..... U 15
Kaunda Dinner Speech Reported ..... U 15
Press Conference Held *[PANA]* ..... U 16

ZIMBABWE

Indian Prime Minister Arrives for Talks *[SAPA]* ..... U 16
Anti-Government Plotters Appear in Court *[SAPA]* ..... U 16
Conscription Being Considered To Ease Unemployment *[SAPA]* ..... U 17
Mugabe Planning State Trading Corporation *[SAPA]* ..... U 17

PLO's Qaddumi Meets With France's Raimond

LD152313 Kuwait KUNA in English 2008 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 15 (KUNA) — The Palestine Liberation Organization's chief diplomat, Faruq Qaddumi, emerged from a meeting with French Foreign Minister Jean Bernard Raimond here Thursday to say he sensed no change in France's support for the Palestinian question.

Talking to reporters after the meeting, Qaddumi said, however, the new French Government should be given enough time to study and review (the Middle East) situation. "We have nothing to comment on now," he added.

Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, said his talks with the French minister touched on terrorism "in general terms" and on the efforts the PLO is making to thaw the chill with Syria.

He said the organization was nearing a solution of the misunderstanding with Syria, adding that the PLO was doing all in its power to secure the holding of an Arab summit conference to resolve inter-Arab rifts.

Responding to a KUNA question, the PLO official denied the existence of any dispute with Jordan, stressing that the organization's dispute was with the United States. Which, he said, is the party that should recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. [sentences as received]

Jordan last February suspended political coordination with the PLO one year after King Husayn and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat agreed to jointly seek a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian question. He also denied reports that the PLO had a clandestine accord with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil under which the PLO would return to Lebanon. But he said the organization was ready to coordinate with the Lebanese if asked and "we are ready to lend the Lebanese people all the support we can offer because we are with Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity."

The Palestinian official hailed the Algerian call for Palestinian reconciliation which produced current talks in Algiers between the PLO mainstream Fatah and two opposition groups, the Popular and Democratic Fronts for the Liberation of Palestine. He hoped that the Algerian initiative would soon yield tangible results.

Meanwhile, the French External Relations Ministry issued a statement saying Qaddumi was received by Minister Raimond at the former's request "as was the practice with former foreign ministers." Qaddumi's visit here, said the statement, came within the framework of France's relations with the Middle East states under France's indiscriminate policy with all sides.

Qaddumi's repeated requests to meet former external relations minister Roland Dumas during his stay here was rebuffed, however.

Interviewed on Syria, Jordan Ties

JN151854 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 May 86

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of PLO Political Department, by Monte Carlo radio correspondent Nabil Darwish in Paris on 15 May — recorded]

[Text][Nabil Darwish] Faruq Qaddumi, can you brief us on your talks with the French external relations minister?

[Faruq Qaddumi] This is my first meeting with the French external relations minister. It was essential for us to brief him on Middle East developments and our opinion about them as well as the future prospects of a solution to the Middle East crisis. We emphasized the role which France can play as well as the role it has previously played when there were problems and tension in the region.

[Darwish] Did you note any change in French policy after the new majority assumed power?

[Qaddumi] No, we did not note any change in French foreign policy. It is a friendly policy that supports the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This is obvious in this policy. However, the new cabinet should be given a chance to study and acquaint itself with the situation. We may pin many hopes on this policy as Palestinians because the French position is important for us in view of the role France played and is playing in international policy.

[Darwish] Your visit comes as there is much talk in Europe and the United States about terrorism. There is also talk about Syria. Have you discussed these subjects?

[Qaddumi] We touched on these subjects, undoubtedly, in a general manner and not in detail. We also talked about Syrian-Palestinian relations and about the progress we have made in our relations with Syria. We are about to remove this misunderstanding. There is no doubt that the PLO is doing its best to boost Arab soldiarity and hold an Arab summit to liquidate all these differences.

[Darwish] Is a Palestinian-Syrian reconciliation imminent?

[Qaddumi] In fact, this matter is under consideration. It is one of the tasks being undertaken by the Palestinian revolution and the PLO.

[Darwish] What about the PLO's differences with Jordan?

[Qaddumi] In my opinion, there is no difference with Jordan, only with the United States. However, may God forgive the brothers in Jordan. They depicted the difference as if it were with them. The party who should recognize the right to self-determination is the United States. Jordan is part of the Arab nation and this nation, which adopted many resolutions and recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative, cannot deviate in its stance.

[Darwish] What about the Algerian initiative on the Palestinian national unity?

[Qaddumi] It is a positive initiative that is on its way to realization. We highly appreciate this Algerian initiative and hope that the measures to implement it will be completed by the middle of this month.

Palestinian Faction Talks Overcome 'Huge Obstacles'

LD151909 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1644 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Tunis, 15 May (KUNA) — An informed Palestinian source today here predicted that meetings, which commenced last evening in the Algerian capital among three prominent Palestinian detachments would lead to positive results regarding the achievement of Palestinian national unity.

The source told KUNA that the current talks among representatives of Fatah, PFLP, and DFLP were able to overcome huge obstacles in the way of the national unity conference for the Palestinian resistance detachments, which is decided to be held in the Algerian capital in the second half of this month of Ramadan.

In these talks, Fatah is represented by the official in charge of security and information, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid; PFLP is represented by 'Abd al-Rahim Miluhi [name as heard], member of its Political Bureau; and the DFLP is represented by 'Abu al-Qasim, the member of its Political Bureau.

Salah Khalaf — Abu Iyad — member of Fatah's Central Committee, earlier announced that Fatah, DFLP, Palestinian Communist Party, Arab Liberation Front, and PFLP declared their agreement to the call addressed by President Chadli Bendjedid to the Palestinian resistance detachments to meet in Algeria and to talk together in order to restore their national unity.

He said that the Popular Struggle Front imposed conditions for attending, while the PFLP — the general command and Al-Sa'iqah — did not announce their opinion of President Bendjedid's invitation.

'Allush: No Link To Marks, Spencer Bombings

JN151318 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Naji 'Allush, secretary general of the Arab Popular Liberation Movement [Harakat al-Tahrir al-Sha'biyah al-'Arabiyah], in Damascus today categorically denied accusations leveled against him on his involvement in the bombings of Marks and Spencer stores in London and Paris. The perpetrator of these bombings — a Tunisian arrested recently in the city of Nancy by the French police — had confessed that a man called Abu Ibrahim had asked him in Baghdad in 1983 and 1984 to plant explosives in the abovementioned stores. Western press circles said Abu Ibrahim is the nom de guerre of Naji 'Allush, who said he did not know the Tunisian suspect and that he had not visited Iraq since late 1982, adding that he has lived continuously in Damascus. He said several members of the Palestinian revolution are called Abu Ibrahim.

Naji 'Allush, who indicated that the accusations against him seriously harm his name and person, categorically denied any connection between him and the so-called Abu Ibrahim, whose name was mentioned in the confessions by Tunisian suspect Habib Mu'ammar, who is currently detained in France.

Palestinian Forces Report Anti-Israeli Attacks

Qiryat Shemona Settlement

JN141819 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] A group of the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces launched a katyusha rocket attack against the Zionist settlement of Qiryat Shemona in the northern part of occupied Palestine yesterday. The rockets hit their targets accurately, starting huge fires in them and either killing or wounding many enemy personnel. Another group of the joint forces also attacked a position jointly held by the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias in the township of 'Ayn Ibil yesterday. The attack, in which rockets and machineguns were used, severely damaged the position and either killed or wounded a number of enemy and agent soldiers.

Lahd Positions, Patrols

JN151826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1716 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday attacked two positions belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in Tallat al-Dhuhayrah and Mafraq 'Ayn Nasir, southern Lebanon. The joint forces used rockets in their attack. The two positions sustained direct hits.

The joint forces clashed with the militias of agent Antoine Lahd in Nab'ah, 'Ayn al-Nir, and Kafur Falus. They also detonated an explosive charge under a patrol belonging to the agent Lahd militias, destroying a vehicle. Positions of the agent militias in Jabal al-Sati were also attacked with mortar fire and katyushas.

Patrol in Gaza

JN151814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1716 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following: In implementation of instructions, our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland launched an incendiary and hand grenade attack this morning against a Zionist military patrol near the Shatti refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. The patrol sustained direct hits. All of its members were killed or wounded. Immediately afterward, the occupation forces imposed a curfew on the camp and arrested a number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of interrogating them. After carrying out their attack successfully, our revolutionaries managed to withdraw safely to base. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Norway Indicates Willingness To Cooperate With OPEC

LD121020 Vienna OPECNA in English 0914 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Vienna, 12 May 86 (OPECNA) — The new Norwegian Government today indicated its willingness to cooperate with OPEC in efforts to stabilize the international oil market.

Egil Hille, spokesman for the Norwegian Oil Ministry, told OPECNA today that if OPEC reached an agreement on production and pricing policies which could stabilize the oil market, Norway would consider what it could contribute towards this objective.

Stating that OPEC should come up with 'realistic' proposals, he said a stable oil market was in the interest of the oil development programmes in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

He said the government would present its programme to parliament Tuesday, when it would explain its plans for the oil sector.

Analysts have said they expect the new Socialist goverment of Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland to look more favourably on cooperation with OPEC to end the oil price slide, which has damaged the Norwegian economy and triggered the collapse of the previous coalition.

The ministry spokesman who would not commit himself to saying that a new policy involving Norway's attitude to OPEC was being formulated, said he was not aware whether contacts had already been made with OPEC oil ministers.

According to agency reports, new Norwegian oil minister Arne Oien announced Friday that Norway was willing to meet OPEC officials to discuss ways of boosting oil prices.

The new government Sunday announced the devaluation of the Norwegian krone by 12 percent against a trade-weighted basket of foreign currencies as part of a fiscal and monetary policy to offset the impact of declining oil prices.

Prime Minister Brundtland said the devaluation would be followed by 'considerable tightening of both fiscal and credit policies'.

The sharp fall in oil prices is expected to reduce norway's state revenues from the oil sector to 2.17 billion dollars this year from 7.39 billion in 1985.

Norway produces nearly 900,000 b/d from its North Sea wells.

BAHRAIN

Situation With Qatar 'Potentially Explosive'

NC151708 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT 15 May 86

[By Nabil Jumbert]

[Text] Bahrain, May 15 (AFP) A "potentially explosive" situation has developed between Bahrain and Qatar over the past three weeks, after Qatar seized a group of workers on a disputed Bahraini island and installed artillery and anti-aircraft weapons there, authoritative sources here said on Thursday. No signs of a slackening of tension between the two oil producers are in sight, even though the kidnapped workers — 30 employees of a Dutch company — were freed on Monday after being seized by Qatari helicopters on April 26, the sources said.

The sources said that Qatar had positioned artillery and anti-air defence guns on the square-kilometer (half a square mile) Fasht al-Dibal islet northeast of Qatar which had been elevated above high-tide level in order to install a Bahraini guard post.

Armed forces in Bahrain are under restraint orders, but there is still a possibility of armed clashes between the two countries, which are allies in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), they said. The sources said Qatari military airplanes and ships were engaging in "provocations," and that Qatari troops were concentrating along the western coast facing the large Bahraini-held Hawar island, which Qatar also claims. Civilian flight paths to the Qatari capital of Doha also have been changed, the sources said, insisting that this was sign of escalation.

Observers here believe that the statements of concern repeated in the past few days by Bahraini sources reflect both the failure of mediating efforts by other Gulf states, and Bahraini fears that Qatar's seizure of Fasht al-Dubayil becomes a "fait accompli".

With 670 square kilometers (400 square miles) and 380,000 people, Bahrain is said to have a three to one handicap against Qatar in terms of firepower. Qatar, with 250,000 inhabitants and 11,000 square kilometers (6,600 square miles), reportedly has a decisive force of 14 French-made Mirage jet fighters.

GCC mediation efforts, led by Saudi Arabia, have thus far only managed to stop open warfare between its two smallest members, in the most serious internal conflict the council has met since its creation in May 1981. Three Saudi communiques released since the start of the crisis refer only to efforts directing at solving "urgent" matters. The issues have not been specified, and there is no mention of the basic dispute which is who has sovereignty over the islet.

Installations Belonged to GCC

GF160755 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* has reported that the installations attacked by Qatari aircraft last month during the clashes that took place between Qatar and Bahrain on Fasht al-Dibal island belonged to the GCC. *AL-WATAN* added that the installations — which were built by a Netherlands company — were a center for surveilling ships in the Persian Gulf so as to notify them of possible air attacks.

Citing diplomatic sources in London, *AL-WATAN* stated that in past days Bahrain has reinforced its positions on the Hawar islands and on the Bahrain coast, and cancelled all leave by military personnel. *AL-WATAN* stated that Qatar has also adopted a series of measures against Bahrain, including the deportation of Bahraini students to Bahrain and preventing Bahraini boats to fish in the disputed areas.

Food Imports From USSR, East Europe Banned

GF151626 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Manama, 15 May (WAKH) — Bahrain has banned imports of all foodstuffs from some countries for fear of radiation contamination from the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear accident. A statement issued by Minister of Commerce and Agriculture Habib Ahmad Qasim banned imports of foodstuffs from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe countries, and other countries close to the area of the disaster.

The ban covered dairy products, vegetable, fresh fruits, fresh and frozen meat, poultry, fowls, sea food, life stocks and honey. All the above mentioned foodstuffs will be imported from West Europe and Turkey with safety certificates.

Natural Gas Reserve Expected To Last 70 Years

GF151412 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 15 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] Shaykh Ibrahim ibn Rashid al-Khalifah, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bahrain National Gas Company has stressed that the natural gas reserve in Bahrain is sufficient for 60 to 70 years. In statement to *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ*, he stated that Bahrain does not intend to explore for gas in the meantime, because what it has covers its needs for the mentioned period. He added that exploration operations are very expensive and that there is no current persistent need to explore for this vital element.

He affirmed that the state, while estimating the volume of the reserve, has considered the increase in gas consumption over the coming years, especially by the directorate of electricity and the industrial sector.

PDRY

Arab Capitals Participate in Reconciliation

GF151430 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 14 May 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Addis Ababa — *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that secret contacts are underway among a number of Arab capitals — Tripoli, Damascus, Sanaa, and Algiers — with a view toward finding an acceptable formula to achieve a national reconcili-

ation between the PDRY Government and Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his supporters, who are presently residing in these capitals.

Participating in these contacts are some Palestinian organizations, Arab figures acceptable by the two parties — including Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the DFLP; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president; and Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Political Bureau — and national figures known in Sanaa and Algiers.

The contacts are designed to find solutions acceptable to the two parties for the release of detainees and the return of more than 12,000 Yemenis who fled to Sanaa and other Arab capitals in the wake of the 13 January events.

AL-ITTIHAD has learned that the talks intensified recently, especially after the failure of the Ethiopian Government's efforts to achieve a national reconciliation between the PDRY Government and supporters of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad during a visit to Ethiopia in late April, by Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, [PDRY] deputy prime minister and minister of interior.

Informed sources in Sanaa told *AL-ITTIHAD* that, as part of these efforts, YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was due to visit the USSR in early May. However, after contacts between the two countries, the visit was postponed until next fall.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister on Arms Purchasing Policy

PM151608 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
14-20 May 86 p 13

[Report on interview with Saudi Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and Aviation Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz by Chief Editor 'Uthman al-'Amir; date and place not given]

[Text] Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, said that the Saudi people under the leadership of King Fahd and Crown Prince Amir 'Abdallah are free to act and to buy arms from any country and at any place and time they wish.

Amir Sultan was speaking to Chief Editor 'Uthman al-'Amir. When asked to further clarify his talk about the alternative sources that are available at present, the Saudi defense minister said that these alternatives are the friendly countries in Europe, but he did not mention these countries by name Asked whether he expected the current opposition in the U.S. Congress, Amir Sultan said: Of course we were, unfortunately, expecting such opposition because we are accustomed to strong opposition by the Zionist lobby to any Arab step of this kind. We have been through many similar experiences, but we have strong hopes that President Reagan's administration, which we greatly appreciate, will be able to overcome this opposition.

AL-MAJALLAH asked the Saudi defense minister if he expects President Reagan to succeed in getting the deal through, Amir Sultan said: "This is what the White House spokesman has declared. We are confident that the U.S. Administration is anxious to strengthen ties between the Saudi Arab people and the American people.

When asked about the reasons behind the strong opposition to the deal, Amir Sultan said: "The reasons are well known. There have been persistent Zionist efforts to hinder Saudi-U.S. cooperation. The Congressmen have their own internal reasons, but they must understand that the kingdom's stand always stems from its national interest and Islamic fate. The kingdom's defense needs are necessary for defending its security and safety and maintaining its Arab and Islamic role in defending its people and its Arab and Islamic brethren. [no closing quotes as published] Concluding his statement to *AL-MAJALLAH*, Amir Sultan, who is regarded as being behind the achievements of the Saudi defense force, which has become an important addition to Arab defense, said that the kingdom will not stop its persistent efforts to strengthen its defense capabilities from all friendly markets.

Further on Ban, Measures on Food Imports

GF151130 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Royal approval has been granted to proposals previously submitted by their excellencies the ministers of health and commerce with regard to precautionary measures to avert the harm resulting from the pollution of foodstuffs in countries affected by radiation as a result of the recent explosion of the Soviet nuclear power plant. The approval provides for the following:

1 — Ban on imports will continue beyond the 1 week period, in accordance with our Decree No. 2,358 on 27/8/1406 of the Hegira [6 May 1986] for products imported by our decree in accordance with their general concept. These are milk and dairy products, fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, cold and frozen meats, poultry, fowl, fish, crustaceans, livestock, and honey imported from the East European countries either directly or indirectly through some countries, namely the USSR, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, the GDR, the CSSR, Hungary, the SFRY, and any other countries whose air space or territories are announced by WHO or IAEA to be more polluted than internationally acceptable. This is in force until further notice.

2 — The importation of these commodities will continue from the remaining European countries, provided that the shipments arriving in the Kingdom are accomapnied by a certificate from the concerned official party there, confirming their freedom from radiation in accordance with internationally accepted limits. These countries are Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, the FRG, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, Greece, and Turkey.

3 — The ministers of health and commerce will have the authority to add to or delete any commodity from the aforesaid inventory.

4 — Permission must be granted to open all shipments arriving in the Kingdom's ports prior to the issuance of our above-

mentioned decree and which were shipped from the export ports before the incident.

5 — Permission to be granted [for the entry] of products mentioned in number 1 noted above, if they are packed and bearing a date previous to the date of the incident after making certain of the date of their packing and safety.

6 — All governmental parties, embassies, and trade missions must consult with the Ministry of Commerce and the quality control laboratories when wishing to inquire about regulations in this regard.

7 — The meteorological and environment protection authority and King 'Abd al-'Aziz City for Science and Technology are required to supply the department of preventive medicine at the Ministry of Health and the department of quality and control at the Ministry of Commerce with periodic information on radiation activity and radioactive isotopes which are its source.

8 — Following up EEC action regarding the lifting of the ban in this reagrd and adopting measures that are deemed suitable to the Kingdom.

9 — Our embassies and trade missions in the European countries are required immediately to provide the ministries of health and commerce with the information which is obtained from local sources at their posts in this regard.

10 — A committee is to be formed for constant followup and contact with international organizations, particularly with WHO, through King 'Abd al-'Aziz City for Science and Technology, the Ministries of Health and Commerce, and the meteorological and environment protection authority. The committee is to seek the assistance of professor specialists at the Kingdom's universities in order to constantly provide the committee with all the necessary information in this regard and also to follow the measures adopted by the Mediterranean littoral countries and the European countries in this regard.

11. The committee formed by our Order No. 12,413 on 29/8/1406 of the Hegira [8 May 1986] will continue to inspect the safety of ships and presently existing goods which have not yet been inspected, and the good which will arrive later. The committee is to have a representative from each of the following:

The Ministry of Commerce, the general ports authority, and professor specialists from the Kingdom's universities.

12 — A study is to be made pertaining to the possibility of the effects caused [by radiation] on agricultural products packed directly as food for humans or animals, and also agricultural produce classified as food.

UAE

Efforts Made To Avoid Radiation Contamination

GF151330 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 15 May 86 pp 1, 21

[Zayid al-Sabuni dispatch]

[Excerpts] Dr 'Abd al-Wahab al-Mihaydib, assistant deputy minister of health for preventive medicine affairs, stated yesterday that the UAE is greatly concerned about radiation contamination following the Chernobyl nuclear reactor incident. He added that the UAE is coordinating with a number of concerned GCC parties to take the appropriate measures to protect its citizens and expatriates.

Al-Mihaydib explained that during previous meetings the Ministry of Health, in coordination with the UAE university and the municipalities' general secretariat, adopted two plans to counter radiation contamination.

First, there is a short-term plan to immediately check foodstuffs imported from both the East and the West. There will be coordination among the GCC states in this regard. Al-Mihaydib said that the required instruments have been defined. They will be available shortly. The instruments include radiation level indicators to monitor the air, populated areas, and imported foodstuffs.

Al-Mihaydib stated that the second plan agreed upon is for the long-term, to face any possible incidents in future. The plan is to purchase a number of radioactivity level indicators to monitor radiation in the air from time to time. Appropriate measures would be taken in the event of any transient radiation contamination.

Kuwaiti Decision To Invest in Third World Praised

NC151404 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, May 15 (AFP) — Kuwait's decision to diversify its foreign investments away from Western banks should generate "great interest" in other Gulf states that have invested most of their surplus funds in the West, a United Arab Emirates daily said Thursday.

"It makes good political and economic sense for an Arab country to invest more in the growth economies of other Third World nations and less in the West," the Dubai-based English language *GULF NEWS* said in an editorial.

It said Kuwait's move to spread its funds more evenly, recently outlined by Kuwaiti Finance Minister Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi, "will be watched with great interest, especially by (member-states) of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council, AGCC."

The council's members, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman, together have foreign investments estimated at 250 billion dollars, mainly in the United States and European banks and financial institutions.

Describing Kuwait as a "pace-setter" in the field of Arab foreign investment, the paper said its announcement indicating the inclusion of Communist countries in its investments shows "an admirably non-aligned posture."

"The freeze imposed by Washington on Libyan assets recently has alerted Arab countries to the need to avoid placing all the eggs in one basket," the *GULF NEWS* said.

Mr. al-Kharafi disclosed this week that Kuwait, reacting to a U.S. decision to freeze Libyan assets, is now channelling investments toward Communist and Third World countries where its money is "more secure".

Al-Kharafi, in a written response to a member of the National Assembly, said projects were underway to develop investment programs in China, Turkey, India, the Soviet Union and South Korea.

Mubarak Congratulates Israel on National Day

NC151009 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today sent Presidential Secretary Hamid 'Abd al-Raziq to the Israeli Embassy in Cairo to convey his congratulations on Israel's national day.

Chadian Minister Presents Habre Message to Mubarak

NC150939 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has received a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre on the current conditions in Chad. Ahmed Korom, Chad's minister of state for foreign affairs, presented the message to the president during their meeting today. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Ngarasnan Rebeye, the Chadian ambassador to Cairo, were also present at the meeting. The Chadian minister of state arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday on a visit scheduled to last a few days.

Foreign Ministry Official Meets PLO Figure

NC152037 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Ambassador Taha al-Farnawani, director of the Palestine Department at the Foreign Ministry, today met with Jamal al-Surani, PLO executive committee secretary. Developments in the Palestinian issue, the outcome of President Husni Mubarak's meeting with King Husayn of Jordan, and the efforts being exerted by Egypt to give an impetus to the peace drive in the Middle East were discussed during the meeting.

Cairo Paper Hits Reagan Antiterror Policies

PM160823 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 12 May 86 pp 3,7

[Jalal al-Din al-Hamamsi article: "U.S. Terrorism Has Become His Favorite Game"]

[Text] I sometimes think that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is no longer able to control his nerves or give the Presidency the respect warranted by the fact that the United States is a superpower.

President Reagan has emerged triumphant from the industrial states' summit conference — or so he imagined — because he managed to get the leaders to accuse a small North African state overlooking the Mediterranean of being the source of all international terrorism. Perhaps this victory has encouraged him to consider committing a new aggression against Libya in an attempt to bring down its leader, having failed to achieve that in the previous aggression. He has even gone further and threatened another Arab state — Syria.

I do not believe that these threats are aimed only at Libya or Syria. They are the beginning of a new policy of raining missiles on every state which exercises its independence and has a will of its own. He has begun by fighting what he calls "international terrorism" but in the future he might use a pretext other than terorism to strike at anyone who disagrees with him or who takes actions contrary to U.S. interests, which Reagan sees as a kind of terrorism.

We have always said that we are against terrorism, which is a cowardly way of murdering civilians without any open confrontation, but we see graver dimensions in Reagan's new policy. His first strike against Libya is, in his view, a precedent which the U.S. Administration could use to punish whoever it thinks should be punished and impose U.S. policies on everyone. It will not be impossible for him to find an excuse or a reason whenever he decides to move his missile-carrying fleets.

It is a return to old policies. Recent history tells us of Britain's movement of its fleets to Egyptian waters and other areas whenever the British Government wanted to terrorize or punish any state.

The first U.S. strike against Libya was supported by the American public but only after the U.S. media prepared the public well to accept it; but now, after sobering up, how do the people feel? I have recently read more public comment — in readers' letters — on Reagan's first action against Libya. The outlook has changed and there is a new trend and some significant views. One such view, for example, is that the aggression against Libya is rejected by educated people, that the aggression makes the American people sick, that we have forgotten that by killing one terrorist we open the way for scores of fighters to take his place, that the aggression against Libya has given the Arabs a strong cause for unity against the United States.

Another such view: I tremble with fear whenever I remember that Reagan has his finger on a button which if pressed would expose the world to a nulcear catastrophe. Who knows, what he might do.

Another such view: My dear America, your policy is disgusting. The strike against Libya has provided the Libyan people with evidence of the truth of Al-Qadhdhafi's charge over the years that the United States is the source of terrorism.

And last but not least, this view: If the U.S. Administration has evidence of a link between Al-Qadhdhafi and terrorism, why not submit it to an international court of justice? The only thing we have proved by attacking Libya is that the United States is better equipped militarily to carry out terrorism.

That is enough. Is that testimony not true and more effective because it comes from the people who are now ruled by President Reagan?

Opposition Leader Demands Parliamentary Elections

NC151116 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] In an interview published today, Fu'ad Siraj al-Din, leader of the Egyptian Neo-Wafd party, the main opposition party in parliament, demanded the dissolution of the People's Assembly

and early parliamentary elections in Egypt. He said: the present Egyptian People's Assembly has become the strangest assembly ever in Egypt. Its duty has been confined to applauding the ministers.

Siraj al-Din particularly blames the ministers for making incorrect and even false statements, under the dome of the parliament, about the situation in Egypt. He points out that the utterance of incorrect statements has become one of the basic characteristics of this regime.

Ghali Discusses Gulf War, Palestinian Question

GF151623 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1155 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 15 May (WAKH) — Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs today stressed the need to end the Iraq-Iran war and to look for "radical solutions for the Middle East issue, which is actually the Palestinian issue."

In a statement published today in the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* he referred to Iraq's readiness "to hold unconditional direct dialogue and negotiations with Iran and stop the fighting." He reiterated Egypt's support and backing for Iraq in its war proceeding from its stands.

On the Middle East issue, Dr Ghali stated that Egypt does its utmost to ensure success of an international conference on the Middle East held with Palestinian participation. He said: "We believe that without the actual participation of the PLO, under Yasir 'Arafat, there is no hope for a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue." He added that Egypt "recognizes Yasir 'Arafat as chairman of the PLO, the sole and the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." He indicated that "we do not recognize anything else."

As for Egypt's position on Israel's practices in Southern Lebanon, Dr Ghali stated that "the policy of Egypt toward Lebanon has always been based on supporting everything that ensures the independence and sovereignty of the Lebanese territories." He then mentioned Egypt's withdrawal of its ambassador from Israel in retaliation for its invasion of Lebanon. He indicated that this position is still in force. The Egyptian official then expressed his country's readiness to deal with the Soviet Union in all fields. He said: "We have firm determination to promote cooperation with it to entrench just and comprehensive peace in the region." He pointed out that Egyptian dealings with the Soviet Union are based on the principles of friendship and mutual understanding in such a way that attains the interest of the two peoples and brings good results to our region.

Wali on Steps To Protect Cotton Crop

NC151609 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture, has stressed that it is necessary for all farmers to be present in their fields while the teams assigned to fight cotton parasites are collecting the parasites' eggs. He called on farmers to step up their efforts, be always alert, and cooperate effectively with the agriculture ministry departments in all the governorates so as to protect the cotton crop. The reason for this is that there are indications of an increase in affected plantations as compared with last year's. Dr Wali's remarks came during his tour of the cotton plantations in the Al-Qalubiyah Governorate today to observe the work for the anti-parasite teams, which went into action today.

Central Bank Approves Development Bond Issue

NC151933 Cairo MENA in English 1925 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Cairo, May 15 (MENA) — The Central Bank of Egypt approved today the issuing of nominal development bonds in U.S. dollars. The bank, under its governor 'Ali Nijm, decided to make several issues of the bonds. The public will be invited during next week to subscribe to the first issue which amounts to a hundred million dollars.

The bonds enjoy many privileges, such as the exemption from all kinds of taxes and duties, whether direct or indirect, including those which are to be imposed in the future. The bonds will yield a rewarding revenue each six months, which will be determined according to the highest interest rates available on the international money markets. The bonds will be issued in four denominations of hundred, thousand, five thousand and ten thousand dollars.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Air Force Raids Maritime Target

GF161048 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1034 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Our giant air force, the pride of Iraq and the Arab nation, continues to proceed with Iraq's procession of victory. At 1030 [0630 GMT] today, our brave hawks launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. After accurately and effectively hitting it, they returned safely to the homeland, guarded by God's care and protection.

[Dated] 16 May 1986

Communique No 2,227

JN151653 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1614 GMT 15 May 86

[Communique No 2,227 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 15 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces continue to entrench their victories and fortify their liberated positions, inflicting further losses on the aggressors, thanks to God's help and the men's determination.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. All day long today the bold helicopter gunships continued to lend splendid and accurate support to our triumphant ground forces while entrenching their new positions. The brave helicopter cavaliers continued their combat missions, which amounted to 165 sorties, during which they directed their deadly rockets at enemy remnants, equipment, and hardware, scoring accurate and destructive hits and inflicting massive losses. Having carried out their duties very precisely and efficiently, the brave cavaliers returned safely and triumphantly to base in God's care and protection. God bless the brave cavaliers for their remarkable effort.

2. The defeated enemy tried to attack our units in their new positions in areas liberated from its filth the day before yesterday in the heroic V Army Corps northern sector. The enemy dispatched two infantry companies for this purpose. Our hero fighters confronted them with their well-known courage and succeeded in destroying the two companies. None of the scoundrels escaped death except the few who fled. Elsewhere in the same sector our patrols seized one 3.5-inch mortar and two radios. God bless the tough men of the heroic V Army Corps.

3. Our valiant forces on the VII Army Corps front continued to pound the scoundrels' positions opposite them with artillery, tanks, and other weapons and managed to acheive the following: five shovels, four vehicles of various types, four infantry positions, one mortar emplacement, three machinegun emplacements, and one heavy-caliber machinegun were destroyed and some enemy soldiers were killed.

4. Our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris killed five enemy soldiers, destroyed three infantry positions, one raft, and one bulldozer, and started a fire on the enemy side in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. One ammunition dump, one boat, and two infantry positions were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. One heavy-caliber machinegun, one ammunition dump, and one infantry position were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

6. The vicious clique's forces shelled the villages of Biyarah and Tawilah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 May 1986

Prince Hasan Views Peace Prospects, Palestinians

NC161154 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan has denied that there is any peace process in the region at present. In a statement to be published tomorrow in the Lebanese weekly *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI*, Crown Prince Hasan said that there is only room to clear the Arab air and prepare for a comprehensive summit to crystallize a strategy that is halfway between the Fes summit and an international conference. Jordan is currently betting on this strategy and is eager for its success. He pointed out that openness to Damascus is the first step on the path. Other steps must be taken toward the international conference, which is the ideal forum to ensure Arab rights and deter Israel's expansionism.

Crown Prince Hasan added: The Palestinians, and their representatives in the PLO, have rejected the idea of autonomy on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and so has the Arab League. They are calling for their right to self-determination, which necessarily requires Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territory. Israel rejects this under the pretext of security. He further said that it appears that, sooner or later, a compromise must be found between Israel's security and the Palestinian people's right to determine their own future. Our wager, the Crown Prince said, is on a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza, with old Jerusalem as its capital. We demand that Jewish settlements be removed, that facilities be made for the return of refugees to their land, and that they be paid compensation. The international conference should discuss these issues.

Further Reportage, Comment on University Riots

Final Exams Suspended

JN151716 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Public and Cultural Relations Department at Yarmuk University has announced the suspension of university final examinations until further notice.

AL-DUSTUR Urges Calm

JN160915 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 16 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "On the Yarmuk Incidents"]

[Text] We can only express sadness and sorrow as we take pen in hand to write about the agonizing incidents which took place at Yarmuk University yesterday. The victims among our sons and daughters who fell yesterday during the riots which swept over the university, as well as the wounded students and security men, are victims of fanaticism, extremism, intransigence, misbehavior, and the absence of the logic of democratic dialogue. They are also victims of the insistence of a small group of students on applying laws of their own and on attempting to impose their demands on the university through demonstrations, violence, and violation of behavior generally accepted at universities.

The Interior Ministry statement explained the circumstances and concomitants leading to the agonizing incidents on the university campus the day before yesterday. The statement, however, did not of course touch on the roots of these incidents or on the atmosphere allowing the spirit of rebellion to grow and spread among students over the past 2 years.

The situation now requires that everyone set emotions at rest and avoid resorting to upheaval in tackling the results of the incidents. Moreover, students and the university administration need to sincerely review their stands on the basis of frankness, courage, and the ability to admit mistakes.

While the basic question is: Was it inevitable for things to have gotten to such a point, questions on this issue revolve around the limits at which students should stop in expressing their demands and whether students have the right to think they are always right and that the university administration should necessarily respond to these demands without any discussion.

Moreover, the university administration should ask itself a number of questions about the nature of its existing relationship with students and about the method with which it tackled the manifestations of rebellion from the beginning and whether that was the only available method it had.

Joining the relatives of the victims in their sadness and sorrow over the tragic outcome of the Yarmuk University incidents, we can only urge everyone to observe self-control and to calm down the situation at the university so students may resume their studies in a secure and confortable atmosphere free of tension and fear.

We also appeal to our students to listen to their consciences about all that has happened and to learn a lesson and remove from their ranks elements calling for riot and unrest. They are also urged to spread the spirit of forgiveness and reconciliation within the university and to devote themselves to the pursuit of knowledge qualifying them in the future for leading roles in building their dear homeland.

AL-RA'Y: 'Unforgettable Lesson'

JN160735 Amman AL-'RAY in Arabic 16 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Yarmuk University"]

[Text] What happened at Yarmuk University yesterday is only the bitter fruit of the behavior of those harboring ill will toward this country. The victims who fell are a loss not only to their families but to the Jordanian family as a whole. The final lesson learned from the incident is that playing with fire leads to dire consequences. Thus, what happened must be an unforgettable lesson.

Moreover, it is our duty now to calm emotions and turn over a new leaf so Yarmuk University will return to its stability, which it enjoyed for many years, and so the situation there will return to normal. Undoubtedly, this sacred month of Ramadan is very suitable for calming down because it is the month of resolution, forgiveness, and repentance. Those who have living consciences

must take themselves to task, purge themselves, and repent if they discover they have been involved in matters in which they should not have been involved.

It must be said that scraping scabs off old wounds will not be of any use, that what occurred at Yarmuk University was not a triumph for one or a defeat for another but was a tratedy from all aspects, and that we would be wise to benefit from this lesson and bypass the tragedy. Lessons should be remembered but tragedies should not be recalled with the aim of instigating anger and hurting people. While we express our profound sorrow for the loss of our sons and daughters, we urge Yarmuk University students to understand the seriousness of what occurred in terms of the sabotage and anarchy which disturbed their classes and their pursuit of knowledge and which led to painful events which should not have taken place in a thriving educational institution and a secure, stable country.

Jordan, which always takes pride in the love among its sons and the good spirit which permeates relations among its people, both in educational institutions and among various sectors of society, must not allow these irresponsible acts to tarnish its bright image, regardless of causes and pretexts.

What happened at Yarmuk University must not be repeated and should be a lesson to all those trying to tamper with the country's security and stability or to sabotage the country's achievements in various fields.

The month of Ramadan, with its morals and happiness must be a time for ending the sins and errors of repentant ones. It is an occasion for amity and reconciliation among brothers and for the strong hope of restoring calm to Yarmuk University so it will continue educating the new generation with love, trust, and amity.

AL LIWA' on Falashas' Move to West Bank, Gaza

JN141335 Amman AL-LIWA' in Arabic 14 May 86 p 1

[Text] Israeli settlement sources have said that a group of Ethiopian Falasha Jews comprising those who have spent a period of 1-2 years in Israel is currently being organized to move into Jewish settlements in the Gaza and Nabulus areas.

These sources said that the first group of this kind comprising young couples having one child or more actually moved 3 months ago to the settlement of (Newe Daklim) in the Gaza Strip. Nine families, including 25 persons, arrived at this settlement, but three families left because of their dissatisfaction with the circumstances there.

A responsible source at the Israeli Ministry of Immigrant Absorption claimed that the ministry has no intentional policy of transferring the Falasha Jews to Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and that those who are going there are doing so for personal reasons, he said.

Group Claims Responsibility for Jakarta Attacks

NC152027 Paris AFP in English 2008 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Beirut, May 15 (AFP) — An unknown group calling itself the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade Thursday reiterated that it carried out Wednesday's rocket attacks against the U.S. and Japanese embassies in Jakarta to "challenge Reagan's terrorism."

In two typewritten communiques in English sent to a Western news agency here, the group said the purpose of the Jakarta attacks was threefold.

"This operation is the answer to 'anti-terrorist' declaration of the Tokyo summit...," it said referring to the summit which brought together leaders of seven leading western democracies early this month.

"We launch counter-attacks on imperialist state terrorism. We challenge (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan's terrorism," it added.

The group said the operation, which caused no casualties, was a "retaliation against barbaric U.S. raids" against "progressive Arab governments and people".

A third motive, it added, was to "destroy (Japanese Emperor) Hirohito and to boost the popular solidarity of Asian peoples resisting U.S.-Japan imperialist diktat."

Al-Turk, Birri Discuss 'Occupation' of Embassies

NC151247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk telephoned Nabih Birri, minister of justice and hydroelectric resources and minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, today to talk about the occupation of the Turkish and Senegalese Embassies in Beirut. The governments of the two states had requested that this issue be discussed. It has been learned that Minister Birri immediately agreed to this request. He informed Al-Turk that he has undertaken the necessary contacts with the appropriate leaders and that the squatters in the two embassies will be removed.

'Minutes' of Birri-Junblatt Damascus Meeting Cited

NC151822 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY cites a prominent political source in West Beirut on the minutes of the recent meeting held in Damascus, which included Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri, and officials from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP]. The meeting was also attended by Major General Hikmat al-Shihabi and Major General 'Ali al-Duba.

The source reports that Khaddam asked Ministers Birri and Junblatt and the SSNP to take matters firmly in hand and prepare for military battle with the other party. Minister Junblatt asked about the aim and timing of the battle and its main target. Khaddam replied that this was a military measure and that its timing was up to Syria. He said: You have to be ready for any battle. Junblatt replied: We are allies and, as such, there must be coordination on any military step. Khaddam then made a number of observations on Junblatt's policies. Junblatt left the meeting clearly disappointed and decided to go to Paris after a few days so as to stay away from any development in which he might not want to be involved.

At a party meeting held in Beirut, [SSNP official] In'am Ra'd said that the Syrians have yet to make a decision. No green light will be given before knowing which way regional and international developments will go, particularly if Syria is going to strike at a particular Lebanese area without justification or cover, as this will create negative repercussions.

The source adds that another leftist official who attended the Damascus talks has shed light at a meeting with politicians in West Beirut on the reasons behind the presence of security officials at the talks. He said that the collapse of Khaddam's credibility after he failed in his many duties in Lebanon and the internal struggle in Syria are behind the participation of Maj Gen al-Shihabi and Maj Gen al-Duba in the meeting. This same party official added that Syria is convinced that it would be useless to start a battle against the eastern areas and that any attempt at a military resolution will be unsuccessful even if a breakthrough were to be achieved on one of the fronts. This would not bring any political or military gain to Syria and its allies in Lebanon. Thus, the recent meeting in Damascus was an attempt to unite the ranks of Syria's Lebanese allies by telling them to be ready for battle. But, the real reason behind this could be that the Syrian leaders have received a very clear message from Yasir 'Arafat threatening to retaliate for the Ramadan war — this was the camps war that erupted in the month of Ramadan last year — at any day, any hour. It is feared that 'Arafat will pick this year's Ramadan as the date for his expected retaliation.

The political source also tells the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY that the Damascus meeting dealt with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's speech to the Arab lawyers delegations that met in Damascus. The source stresses that this speech reveals Al-Asad's desire to (?send) a certain message to the Chrtistians and some regional and international parties to explain that Damascus is not involved in the Lebanese conflict. Furthermore, his saying that he accepts the amendment of the tripartite agreement is to put the ball in the Lebanese court and to wash his hands of the matter.

Ja'ja' Comments on Christian-Sponsored Plan

NC151748 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] Dr Samir Ja'ja', head of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has said that the final draft of the Christian-sponsored agreement will not be made public until all Christian leaders examine it in accordance with their individual views and propose any modifications they deem appropriate to the items of the working paper prepared by the drafting committee.

In a news conference this afternoon, Dr Ja'ja' said: The cooperation over the past 2 months among Christian leaders is very encouraging. We hope it will develop into concerted Christian action in order to form a common Christian Front.

Dr Ja'ja' added that the draft agreement is for all Christians to express their views. Hence, there will be no need for any other agreement. It is expected that outside parties will attempt to influence some of those involved to take positions contradicting this draft agreement. Dr Ja'ja' said the articles of this agreement are totally unrelated to the tripartite agreement. This one stresses Christian principles and reflects the sociopolitical reality of the Lebanese community, in contrast to the tripartite agreement, which ignores all aspects of this reality, including the aspect of pluralism. I can say that it is an independent agreement, he said.

On the fate of the series of unilateral initiatives taken by the Lebanese Forces, Dr Ja'ja' said: Initiatives have a positive return, even though results may not be immediately apparent. However, they have not yet led to full understanding. We should continue this course.

Asked whether this is the right time to announce a Christian draft agreement, Dr Ja'ja' replied: Internal political dynamics exist and will continue to exist, in spite of the local situation. Indeed, the chaos around us is pressuring us into speeding up an agreement to give Lebanon a better structure.

Asked if this is the final draft, he said: It is a mistake to think that the Christians do not yet have a clear position. He indicated that the Christians have clear views and proposals, and are surer of what they want than ever before. He emphasized that the draft agreement is a result of their perception of the current situation,of how to deal with it while still observing cultural and political pluralism, and of how to translate it into sociopolitical reality.

On the relationship between Lebanon and Syria, Dr Ja'ja' explained that this relationship has been shaped by the governments of the two countries. He said he hoped that Syria would have time for dialogue with the Lebanese parties. However, he declared that he was not optimistic in this regard. He stressed that the date when the draft agreement is announced is not contingent upon the stand taken by anyone else, particularly Hafiz al-Asad.

Syrians Reinforce Positions in Ba'labakk Area

NC160529 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0315 GMT 16 May 86

[Excerpt] According to security information, Syrian special units reinforced their positions in the Ba'labakk area yesterday. These units set up checkpoints at the approaches to the town and detained suspects.

20 Hizballah Members Detained

NC160612 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Quoting informed sources, the magazine *LE REVUE* reports that the Syrian Army has detained about 20 members of Hizballah in Ba'labakk city on the charge of murdering a Syrian soldier last week. The Syrian Army threatened Hizballah that it will allow gunmen of the nationalist party to return to Ba'labakk. Meanwhile, it has been reported that Husayn al-Musawi, who is close to Hizballah, has fled from Ba'labakk city to Al-Nabi Shit township. In its last edition, the magazine pointed out that Syrian forces arrested Husayn al-Musawi last week and sent him to the Al-Mazzah prison [in Syria]. He was later released following a direct Iranian intervention.

Israeli Aircraft Fly Over Sidon 16 May

NC161013 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Israeli aircraft broke the sound barrier over Sidon at 1000 today.

Reportage on Al-Shar' Visits to Iran, Saudi Arabia

Iran Asked To Stop Gulf Ship Hits

GF151548 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic
15 May 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has urged his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Khamene'i to stop military provocations against Gulf installations and ships, particularly those of Saudi Arabia. This came after the Iranian Air Force hit two Saudi oil tankers in 8 days.

Informed Arab sources stated that the surprising visit by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' to Tehran focused primarily on Iranian military provocations against Saudi oil tankers and on the foreign hostages in Lebanon.

Arab diplomatic sources in the Iranian capital noted that, in addition to the issue mentioned, the message al-Shar' conveyed to the Iranian president dealt with regional and international circumstances affecting Syria as a result of U.S. and Israeli threats.

The sources indicated that Damascus demanded a halt to Iranian operations against Saudi interests. However, the sources did not disclose anything concerning the reply Al-Shar' carried back to Damascus. They affirmed that the Iranian president informed the Syrian minister of his country's insistence on continuing the war with Iraq. He expressed readiness to place all [of Iran's] potential at Syria's disposal if it is subjected to any U.S. aggression.

Diplomatic sources in the Iranian capital emphasized that it is difficult to say that these operations would completely stop. They stated that it is premature to say that the Iranian leadership would agree to this step which would affect the strategy of exerting pressure on the region's countries. However, these sources did not rule out that the Iranian leadership would try not to hit Saudi and Gulf tankers during the next period to avoid the serious repercussions which the provocations against Saudi tankers have resulted in.

AL-BAYAN has learned that Al-Shar' discussed with the Iranian officials the issue of the foreign hostages, particularly Americans, who are believed to be held by the Hizballah in Lebanon. Neutral diplomatic sources believe that Damascus hopes it will be able to put this "file" under control and release the kidnapped foreigners to stop mounting U.S.-European sentiment on the issue of terrorism, for which Syria is currently being held responsible as was Libya in the past.

Al-Shar' arrived in Al-Ta'if from Tehran yesterday on a surprisingly short visit to Saudi Arabia. Although he did not disclose what went on during his visit to Saudi Arabia, Arab diplomatic sources linked it to the Jordanian monarch's current visit to Baghdad. The sources stated that there are joint Syrian-Jordanian moves to stop the Gulf war, represented in Damascus' efforts with Tehran and Amman's mediation with Baghdad to bring the views of Iraq and Iran closer together.

The Jordanian monarch visited Baghdad and returned to Amman 2 days ago. He held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on current issues, Arab developments, and the situation along the Iraq-Iran front.

AL-BAYAN has learned that King Husayn briefed the Iraqi president on the outcome of his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who visited Amman last week, and with Husni Mubarak, who made a swift visit to Aqaba 3 days ago. The newspaper has also learned that while King Husayn's efforts to change the Syrian president's stand on the Gulf war did not yield any positive results, Jordanian circles indicated that neither did the Egyptian president's mediation efforts between Jordan and the PLO achieve any tangible success.

A responsible Jordanian source stated that King Husayn's visit to Baghdad, his meeting with President Mubarak, and his talks with President Al-Asad earlier, once again reflect the factors in Jordan's policy of maintaining parallel relations with Damascus, Baghdad, and Cairo.

Ties With Iran in 'Difficult Phase'

GF151554 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 14 May 86 p 4

[By Musrafa Abu Libbah]

[Text] Syrian-Iranian relations are currently passing through a difficult phase with question marks hanging over the ties. Syria's Foreign Minister, Faruq al-Shar', who began an official visit to Iran yesterday, will find it very difficult to give completely satisfactory answers to the Iranians.

Until now, there have been several indications from Damascus that a real change has taken place in the Syrian position towards the Iraq-Iran war. This change was revealed before the Syrian President's visit to Jordan and seems to have been strengthened after the visit.

Syria was reported to have been preparing for an Arab summit to discuss all affairs, including the Iraq-Iran war.

Political sources said that the Iraqi and Syrian Communist Parties issued statements denouncing the Iranian stand towards the war, and the Syrian communique was published on the front pages of Syrian newspapers.

This was followed on the first day of Ramadan by a condemnation of the Iranian position by the Syrian religious leader. The recent clashes between the pro-Iranian militia of Hizballah and the Syrian Arab forces in Lebanon showed that the disputes between the Iranians and Syrians had reached an advanced stage.

Informed sources expressed fears that this Iranian-Syrian conflict could develop into a huge military confrontation between the Hizballah militia (pro-Iranian) and the Amal militia (pro-Syrian). They stressed that such a confrontation was likely unless Al-Shar's visit to Tehran was successful. Political circles said that Tehran received for the first time a delegation from the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria which was opposed to the Syrian

regime. It was reported that the delegation was led by Shaykh Muhammad Sa'id al-Halabi.

Al-Shar' was quoted by Iran radio as saying on his arrival in Tehran that his visit was to discuss the latest developments in the region and particularly the Gulf war.

Arab political sources told *Al-SIYASAH* newspaper that Al-Shar's visit to Tehran came shortly after Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Jordan and this was a new Syrian move to face the Israeli-US threats. They said these new moves were meant to create a broad Arab base to support Syria in case of aggression against it. Political sources also linked Al-Shar's visit with Iran's reduction in the oil given to Syria as a gift and a request to Syria to pay in advance for oil it purchased.

Sources said the Syrian official would inform the Iranians of the results of talks by the Syrian President with King Husayn of Jordan.

Al-SIYASAH newspaper was told by informed sources that the Syrian President had shown great flexibility towards the Gulf war, and this made Jordanian officials say that the talks were successful although details of the Gulf war were not discussed. Jordan's information minister told newsmen after the talks that they discussed everything and views were identical.

Al-Shar' Returns From Saudi Arabia

JN151200 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned from Al-Ta'if this morning following a brief visit to Saudi Arabia during which he delivered a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with the current developments in the region.

Diplomacy on Lebanon, U.S., Israel To Begin

GF160423 Doha QNA in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 May (QNA) — Diplomatic sources here said today that Syria will begin a diplomatic move toward a number of Arab and Gulf countries to explain its view on the Lebanese issue, the tripartite agreement, and the efforts being made to end the Lebanese impasse.

The sources told the QNA correspondent in Damascus that the move also will inform leaders and kings of Arab countries of the U.S.-Israeli threats and the possibility of Israel launching a U.S.-backed aggression against Syria in the Golan Heights or the Lebanese al-Biqa'.

The sources said the move will include a number of visits by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to a number of Arab countries. Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' will make similar visits. The sources noted that Syria's diplomatic move comes in the framework of its efforts to strengthen Arab solidarity, make positive preparations for an Arab summit conference, and prepare the climate to ensure the success of this summit conference. The sources said that the Syrian foreign minister's current visit to Saudi Arabia and his meeting with the Saudi monarch was in this context.

Klibi Praises Syria, USSR; TASS Comment Cited

JN151337 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has affirmed that Syria is the main bastion of steadfastness and confrontation and warned against any aggression against Syria. At his press conference in Moscow after talks with Soviet officials, Klibi said the campaign launched in the West on so-called combating international terrorism is aimed at diverting attention from the Palestine cause.

Klibi praised the positive role played by the USSR on the issue of maintaining the Palestinian people's security and rights, as well as the Soviet stand supporting the Palestinian people's just struggle. Klibi expressed support for the Soviet proposal calling for the withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet military fleets from the Mediterranean in order to make it a sea of peace.

Chedli Klibi and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during their talks condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya and the campaign of threats launched by the U.S. Administration and Israel against Syria. During the talks, Soviet support for the Arab nation in its struggle against imperialist schemes in the Middle East was reiterated.

TASS warned against preparations carried out by the Zionist enemy to launch aggression against Syria in cooperation with the United States. TASS affirmed that these hostile preparations came after the claims launched by President Ronald Reagan against Syria. In its comment, TASS said it has become certain that the United States supports aggression against Syria because it opposes Syria's independent course in the Arab and international arenas, as well as Syria's firm stand of rejecting separatist capitulatory formulas of settlement in the Middle East in accordance with a U.S.-Israeli scenario.

Al-Asad Addresses Message to Moscow AAPSO Meeting

JN151619 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 15 May 86

["Text" of message from President Hafiz al-Asad to 14th session of AAPSO Presidium meeting in Moscow — date not given]

[Text] It pleases me to extend greetings in my name and on behalf of the Syrian Arab people to the 14th session of AAPSO Presidium, which is meeting in Moscow, the capital of the USSR, the supporter of the causes of the peoples of Africa and Asia and the peoples of the world in general and the defender of the causes of freedom, peace, and progress in the world. I would like to take this opportunity to assure you that Syria is determined to exert every effort to strengthen our organization, which has entered its 29th year, out of its belief that the solidarity of our peoples is an urgent necessity because it gives them the ability to overcome the

many and diverse challenges they are facing covering the political, economic, and military fields. This is in addition to challenges stemming from the factors of time and nature.

If the solidarity of our peoples takes its full course, it will produce the desired results in the form of solutions to the many problems faced by our countries. Imperialist forces are trying to sow discord among our ranks while working diligently to close their own ranks. If these forces, which have plundered our wealth for many years, are uniting on the basis of falsehood in order to continue to plunder and impose their hegemony on us, then it is only right for us, who have a just cause, to close our ranks in order to confront the aggressive, evil forces that are ceaselessly trying to weaken us.

These hostile forces are trying to maintain the current explosive international situation by pursuing the policy of provocations and armed force in their dealings with the other world nations. They are not deterred in this policy by the fact that they are exposing the world to the gravest dangers. We see these forces trying to start fires in different parts of the world and to heighten world tension by their successive provocations and repeated aggressions.

The Middle East has suffered most from imperialist and colonial policies. It is because of these policies that the Arab homeland has been afflicted by the Zionist invasion, which has set up on Arab territory Israel, the ugly embodiment of Zionism and the extension of colonialism, with which the African nations were afflicted before. Some of the African countries have gained independence, others such as the people of Azania and Namibia are still fighting racist regimes, and still others like the African Frontline States are still suffering from the hostility of the racist regime in South Africa.

All nations of the world seek a better life. Such a life is possible only under freedom, justice, equality, and peace, and in the absence of aggression, coercion, exploitation, and occupation. It is for the sake of this better life that we are fighting the forces of imperialism, colonialism, and Zionism, as well as racist regimes, and calling for a nuclear ban, disarmament, and a new world economic order that achieves justice and equality among world nations so that peace will prevail, prosperity will spread, and the dawn of a happy future for all nations will break.

By our effective solidarity, we can play an active role in creating the new world and the cherished happy future. I wish you success in your efforts to strengthen the solidarity of the African and Asian peoples and to serve the causes of our peoples.

Al-Ahmar Receives IZVESTIYA Editor-in-Chief

JN141456 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 14 May (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, met here today with Ivan Laptev, editor-in-chief of the Soviet newspaper *IZVESTIYA*, together with the Soviet press attache in Damascus. Talks during this meeting dealt with the developed relations between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU, developments in the region, and the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and Israel. Comrade Al-Ahmar stressed Syria's steadfastness and resistance to U.S. imperialist aggression, saying that Syria will proceed on the path of development, construction, and progress.

For his part, Comrade Laptev affirmed the stand of his party and country in supporting Syria and its struggle against imperialism and Zionism. He wished the Syrian Arab people further progress and prosperity.

Al-Na'ib Holds Talks With FRG Ambassador

JN141437 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, received FRG Ambassador in Damascus Herbert Woeckel this afternoon. Talks revolved around the current situation in the region and bilateral relations.

2 Years of 'Some Incidents' at Yarmuk Campus Noted

JN160633 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] An official Jordanian spokesman in Amman has stated that the Yarmuk University campus has been the scene of some incidents over the past 2 years. He said that hundreds of students demonstrated last Tuesday while a group of students attacked employees at the university, which compelled the university administration to seek help from security elements. The spokesman pointed out that 2 officers and 16 policemen were wounded when students confronted them and that 3 students died and others were wounded as a result of the clash.

AL-BA'TH on 'Precautions' Against 'Treachery'

JN160605 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 16 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Shultz Wants Us Unarmed," *AL BA'TH* says: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has deplored Syria's precautionary defensive measures for facing the U.S.-Israeli coordination. Shultz does not want to leave the Arabs with any weapons. He regards Israel as the only party in the Middle East having the right to possess weapons and all means of strength. While denying Syria its firm, independent position and national will, Shultz opens the U.S. arsenal to the Zionist leaders, who employ U.S. support as a means of escalating aggression on Arabs.

AL-BA'TH adds: If the United States is really concerned about peace in the Middle East, it should know by now who is the threat to peace. We must remind the U.S. secretary of state that we in Syria have always supported sincere international efforts for peace because we do not seek war. However, we do not accept faits accompli or yield our right if the United States rejects ways of promoting just and permanent peace.

AL-BA'TH adds: Lest they forget, we would like to remind Shultz and others of the U.S. and Israeli leaderships of what the leader of our march and the pioneer of Arab struggle, President Hafiz al-Asad, once said, namely, that only Arab decisions will prevail in the Middle East and that Syria will fight 100 more years but will not concede one inch of Arab territory. *AL-BA'TH* says: It is within Syria's rights to be armed because its fate is to defend Arab destiny and existence. It is Syria's duty to take precuationary measures agaisnt the Zionist-U.S. treachery in order to serve the Syrian people and Arab nation.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: We in Arab Syria back all those who care for just, permanent peace. However, we know what we have to do: We must not trust the United States because it is treacherous and grudge-bearing. At the same time, we possess the right and the will to defend our sacred cause and nation. We can only tell George Shultz: If Middle East peace is of concern to the United States, you must accept the fact that Israel is the source of danger and that U.S. support for Israel heightens this danger.

Papers Warn Against 'Imminent' Attack on Syria
LD151011 Kuwait KUNA in English 0840 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 15 (KUNA) — Two Kuwaiti dailies Thursday warned against an imminent Israeli attack on Syria, affirming that Israel would not launch such an attack without the United States' blessing.

Daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* said Israel got the green light from the United States to launch its military operation against Syria, noting that Tel Aviv "is used to being the major partner in all deals concerning the Middle East".

The paper noted that since the convening of the industrial summit in Tokyo, the Middle East has been living the "atmosphere of war", adding that "this means Israel has taken over the responsibility of implementing some of what has been agreed upon in Tokyo."

The daily expressed concern that the common denominator between Israel and the other seven industrial countries is to launch military operations "without giving any consideration to the legitimacy and principles of international law."

AL-RA'Y charged that current Arab contacts among Cairo and Amman, Amman and Damascus, Baghdad and Amman, "worry the Israelis and make them unhappy about the possibility of an Arab change that might turn the balance of power in the region."

"What concerns Israel at this stage is to keep the region and the relations between the Arab countries in a state of disarray, confusion and imbalance," the daily asserted.

The paper warned that Israel does not only target Lebanon and the Syrian Golan Heights but also include the entire Arab region; therefore the Israeli aggression "is possible at any time and under any pretext."

Meanwhile, the English language daily *KUWAIT TIMES* said, "For all we know no Israeli aggression on an Arab country can take place without U.S. blessings and no American action against the Arabs comes without Israeli support."

The paper pointed out that "having been left with no peace initiative on the Middle East, it seems, the United States has chosen to hurl threats at Arab countries that are in direct confrontation with Israel," adding that soon after the air raid on Libya, "the U.S. clearly hinted that Syria could be the next target of its wrath."

KUWAIT TIMES also strongly critisized Britain's support to the United States and Israel, saying "British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took no time in faithfully apprehending President Ronald Reagan's real intentions by expelling three Syrian diplomats". The daily said "Thatcher's intimacy with Reagan and her love for Israel have flourished at the cost of Britain's relations with Arab countries".

The paper recalled that "most Arabs have declared their solidarity with Syria in the event of being attacked by a foreign force". It called on the Arabs to "learn to act as one nation against all aggressors".

Rabin on Syrian Threat, Support for Terrorism
TA151646 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] In his remarks at the Labor Party convention, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin addressed the matter of the Syrian threat. Syria, he said, is the only country with the potential to directly threaten Israel. It is far from reaching strategic parity with Israel, but we must be on constant alert. Yaron Deqel heard the defense minister's remarks:

[Begin recording] [Deqel] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin was asked about the Syrian emplacements in Lebanon, and said that Syria is far from reaching a strategic parity with Israel, although we must constantly be on the alert.

[Rabin] Concerning our relations with Syria, we must first and foremost ensure a state of alert and preparedness, to ensure that no escalation occurs and to avoid a mistake.

[Deqel] Continuing, Yitzhaq Rabin noted that the Syrians began establishing these positions in Lebanon in January this year, but that Syrian forces are not deployed in them. The defense minister said: Syria is the only Arab country with the potential to pose a direct threat to Israel.

[Rabin] As far as Israel is concerned, Syria serves as a potential — I stress potential, and no more than that — as the only country that could make a mistake. I believe and hope that this will not occur, that some sort of military confrontation will not develop. Syria is a country that encourages terrorism.

[Deqel] Later Yitzhaq Rabin turned to the subject of Syria and terrorism, revealing that Syria assisted in the attacks in Vienna and Rome, and perhaps even in the attack in Berlin. In addition, and this is known, it assisted in the attempt to attack the El Al plane.

[Rabin] The attempt to attack the El Al plane was the outcome of planning and decisions made by a Syrian security-intelligence body. The decision was not made at the low-echelon level. What worries me is that a highly placed Syrian, though not at the highest level, made the decision. The Syrians do not shoot from the hip, and the plan was not made in a week or 2. This Syrian should have asked himself what would have happened if 100, 200, 300, or 400 El Al passengers had been killed.

[Deqel] There is no evidence, Rabin said, of such an extensive Syrian involvement in an attempt to attack an Israeli target since 1973. In continuation, Minister Rabin emphasized that Israel today has no reason to launch a war against an Arab country.

[Rabin] Israel has no territorial reason to initiate a war. We have nothing to achieve that would justify the painful price of a war.

[Deqel] Yitzhaq Rabin also referred to the arrest of Israelis in the United States and Bermuda connected to the sale of arms to

Iran and Iraq. Rabin reiterated that Israel has no connection to these affairs.

[Rabin] The State of Israel has no connection whatsoever to these matters. The authority and ability of any of the Bermuda people or anyone else to sell arms to Iran from Israel is approximately the same as my ability to sell the Empire State Building tomorrow. [end recording]

Gen Drori: Syria Taking Steps To 'Prepare for War'
TA160622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The commander of the land forces, General Amir Drori, says that the new Syrian fortifications in south Lebanon must be seen as another step by Damascus to prepare for war. Drori says this is a long process that is not being marked by any developments. The general says that the new fortifications could improve the offensive capability, as well as defensive capability of the Syrian forces.

Gen Or on Katyusha Firings, Syrian Entrenchment
TA151658 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 May 86

[Interview with Major General Ori Or, commander of the Northern Command, by correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz in the Galilee Panhandle "where the katyushas fell" on 15 May — recorded]

[Text] [Horowitz] Gen Or, over the past 12 months sporadic shelling has been directed at the Galilee Panhandle and some shells have inflicted slight injuries. Do you see any way to prevent even one firing incident, or to limit the number of katyusha firings at this part of the country?

[Or] If there were a good solution, such incidents would not occur. But it seems there is as yet no good solution to prevent individual firing incidents. We are doing everything in our power, but evidently in this case someone tried to disrupt the holiday. There have been a few firing incidents, and had there been a solution, this incident could have been prevented.

[Horowitz] Some people have claimed that some of the katyushas have been fired from the Al-Nabatiyah plateau, an area that lies a bit north of the security zone. Can we find a solution to the problem of this enclave, from which the terrorists seem to be able to fire at this area?

[Or] First, I do not know if these katyushas were fired from the Al-Nabatiyah plateau because they could have been fired from other places as well, although this time the evidence points to the Al-Nabatiyah plateau. However, calling it an enclave is not very accurate, as the Al-Nabatiyah plateau is not encircled by Israel. This is not the case. The Al-Nabatiyah area is very densely populated and the firing could have come from there. We returned fire in the direction it came from, but in this case there were complications because these katyushas were apparently fired from launchers that had been stationed there in advance, ready to fire.

[Horowitz] Is anything happening outside the security zone? Has there been any change in the number of hostile elements active there who could have been responsible for the renewed wave of firings?

[Or] There has been no substantial change. The same hostile elements that were active there remain; they include some Shi'ite extremists and the various PLO factions, both Abu Musa [Sa'd Musa Muragha] and 'Arafat supporters. These people can be found north of the security zone, and there are others as well who could have been paid to launch these katyushas for one of these organizations.

[Horowitz] It has been claimed recently that the Syrians are building more and more positions in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. Does this have any direct or indirect bearing on the firing of katyushas at Israel?

[Or] I cannot say that there is a direct connection between the Syrian entrenchment in Al-Biqa' and the launching of katyushas, because the latter occurred even before the Syrians started establishing positions in Al-Biqa'. Syria's support for terrorism from Lebanon is a long-standing phenomenon. Anywhere the Syrians can use mercenaries, or messengers, to kill people for them, they do so, and this region is very well suited for that purpose, for the reasons I outlined before. As for the Syrian entrenchment, this has to do with our future relations with that country. Right now the katyusha firing is not directly related to the entrenchment activity in the eastern sector.

[Horowitz] But what kind of possible threat, immediate or more long-range, can this activity present for war with Israel?

[Or] I do not think it poses an immediate threat. This activity is part of a Syrian plan to defend the Damascus area in the Lebanese sector. One might legitimately ask why they decided to initiate this activity now and not a year ago, but, regardless, this process prepares the Syrians better for war. The potential of an immediate threat exists, but this has not been preceded by a warning.

[Horowitz] And what is happening on the Golan Heights front?

[Or] It is quiet and there is no indication that the Syrian readiness or alertness is any different from what it was a few weeks ago.

UN Report: No Change in Force Deployment on Golan
TA150738 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0722 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] In a report to the UN secretary general, the UN Command on the Golan Heights states that there is no change in the deployment of forces there. The two countries, Israel and Syria, are adhering to all the agreements between them. The UN personnel reached this conclusion from a survey they conducted recently on the Golan. The findings were also relayed to Israel and Syria. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz,

reports that another review of the situation will be conducted within the next few weeks. As said, there is no change in the deployment of forces, and the two countries are upholding all agreements.

Peres Says Peace With Egypt Top Priority

TA152029 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 May 86

["Excerpt" of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' address at the second session of the Labor Party Convention at the Tel Aviv Fairgrounds on 15 May — videotaped]

[Text] Our first priority is to strengthen peace with Egypt. Right now the Tabah problem is on the agenda. This problem must be resolved through a joint effort by the two countries in the next few weeks. Once the Tabah problem is resolved, we must open a new chapter in Israeli-Egyptian relations and turn the peace we have achieved into a model and a magnet.

(?We will) strengthen our policy in the territories in a bid to draw a distinction between security-related control and self-rule. We again offer the inhabitants of the territories the option of conducting their own affairs. Although we will not force them to do so, we will tell them that the opportunity is open to them if and when they choose to accept the offer.

We will continue to seek understandings with Jordan, such as those that have been reached thanks to the good services of the United States, until direct negotiations begin to establish a permanent peace between Israel and Jordan and to resolve every aspect of the Palestinian problem.

As for the Syrians, we have no intention of attacking them, and they stand no chance of winning. [applause] This is a lesson drawn from previous wars, which cost a lot of blood but whose results were not flattering to the aggressor. We have suggested that the Syrians accept temporary, partial arrangements with us, and we are prepared to discuss permanent peace with Syria without preconditions.

Defense Ministry Official on Weapons Deals With Iran

TA151017 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 May 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] Israel sold military equipment to the Khomeyni regime in 1982 with the knowledge of the Americans. This was revealed by Reserve Major General Menahem Meron, the outgoing director general of the Defense Ministry, in a special interview to *MA'ARIV* upon ending his term of duty. He will be replaced as of today by Reserve Major General David 'Ivri.

Referring to the affair of Reserve Brigadier General Bar'am, Mr Meron emphasized that Israel has nothing to do "with such shady transactions."

[Walter] Did we ever sell weapons to Iran?

[Meron] We did so once, approximately 4 years ago, out of national considerations. There were debates in Israel on this issue, but it was decided that Israel would achieve certain objectives through the deal. We informed the Americans about it, but we did not ask for their permission.

[Walter] What type of weapons did we sell them?

[Meron] We sold them spare parts rather than weapons as such. Israel does not sell weapons to Iran. However, were I asked whether this or that kind of Israeli equipment finds its way to Iran via various channels, I would not swear that this is not the case. In principle, however, we do not sell weapons to Iran.

Menahem Meron said that Israel's security exports have increased over the last 3 years and continue to grow. He also said that contrary to the prevailing image, Israel does not sell weapons only to dictators and disreputable countries. Most of the exports are to developed and advanced countries, and we have nothing to be ashamed of in our relations with these countries. Regarding the Pollard affair, Menahem Meron said that the Science Liaison Unit in the Defense Ministry, which employed Jonathan Pollard, was a "historic mistake which has been corrected." He emphasized that this unit was closed down and no longer exists.

Kimche Returns From Austrian Visit 15 May

TA151129 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche has returned from Austria. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Kimche conferred in Vienna with Austrian Foreign Affairs Ministry leaders, including Foreign Affairs Minister Fred Sinowatz [as heard], and expressed to them Israel's attitude toward Dr Kurt Waldheim's World War II activities. The Austrian foreign minister reiterated to Kimche Austria's traditional support of Israel.

Lavi Maiden Flight To Take Place on Schedule

TA150826 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 May 86 p 2

[Report by defense correspondent Avi Hoffmann]

[Excerpt] The first flight of the Lavi will take place in September as scheduled — even though we may have to stretch this particular September into 35 days," Moshe Qeret, President of Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI], told *THE JERUSALEM POST* yesterday. [no opening quotation marks as published] He was responding to reports that there were serious delays in the building of the flight prototype of IAI's billion-dollar baby.

Tension was rising inside the Defence Ministry-controlled company and outside as the date of the Lavi's first flight neared, said Qeret, stressing that it was only a "symbolic" date and that not too much should be made of a possible delay before the complex machine took to the air.

April Consumer Price Index Increases by 3.3 Percent

TA151706 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The consumer price index increased by 3.3 percent last month. The Central Bureau of Statistics reports that the increase is mainly due to price increases in clothing and footwear of approximately 13.5 percent; in maintaining an apartment of approximately 10.5 percent, due to an increase in municipal taxes; and in fruit and vegetables of 8.5 percent. Our economics affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein notes that the economic ministries estimate that the index for May will be 2 percent lower.

Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal told our correspondent Elihu Ben-On that the decrease in fuel and electricity prices will cause a drop of approximately 0.5 percent in the next index. These prices will decrease between 3 and 30 percent tonight at midnight.

In reaction, the Histadrut secretary general said that the index increased at an unusual rate in comparison to previous months, and that this signals a warning to the government not to increase prices under its control in order not to endanger the economic plan. He called on the government not to increase the price of subsidized goods and public transportation fares when the price of fuel is lowered by dozens of percents.

Manufacturers Association Director Arnon Tiberg expressed satisfaction over the fact that the industrial price index had increased only a little. Nevertheless, he noted that manufacturers are less concerned about prices than about the decrease in export profitability, a decrease which has already caused negative trends in the balance of payments.

The Treasury spokesman said in reaction that although it has been years since the April index was so low, in his opinion this index is still high. It shows that the curbing of inflation to levels found in Western countries has yet to be achieved. The Finance Ministry says we should be cautious in two spheres: preventing any deviations from the budget, and preventing wage increases.

Lifting of Subsidies Curbed

TA151715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] The relatively high consumer price index for April has led the Treasury to decide to moderate the lifting of subsidies. Interviewed by the Voice of Israel, Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin said that prices of dairy products will go up by an average of 20 percent, rather than 30 percent; the price of frozen poultry will go up by 7 percent; eggs by 5 percent; and bread by approximately 30 percent. Public transportation fares will not be raised at this stage.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal announced that the prices of fuel and electricity will go down between 6 and 30 percent, as planned at midnight. The spokesman for the Central Bureau of Statistics has said that if the May consumer price index shows an increase of 1.3 percent or more, salaried workers will receive a cost-of-living raise on 1 July. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that the economic ministries in Jerusalem believe that the May index will increase by 2 percent or even less.

Pro-Fatah Elements Said To Spur Yarmuk Riots

TA160745 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
16 May 86 pp 1, 20

[Report by Yehuda Litani and Joel Greenberg]

[Excerpt] Yesterday's bloody student riots in Jordan were apparently incited by Palestinian pro-Fatah elements dissatisfied with the growing Jordanian-Syrian cooperation against the PLO. The disturbances may be followed by intensified Jordanian action against Fatah headquarters in Amman, informed sources said.

The sources told *THE JERUSALEM POST* that yesterday's violence at Yarmuk University in which three students were killed and 18 policemen were injured, was "undoubtedly a surprise and an alarm bell" for King Husayn, whose security forces have until now successfully tamped down all latent unrests. The riots were indicators of deep undercurrents of dissatisfaction in Jordan, the sources said.

Disturbances in W. Bank; Curfew on Balatah Lifted

TA151733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] There were several disturbances today in Judaea and Samaria on the occasion of 15 May, the day he state was established. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that this afternoon stones were also thrown from the Balatah refugee camp at a Border Police patrol. The curfew that was imposed this morning has meanwhile been lifted. A small demonstration was staged at Bi'r Zayt University, but it dispersed after a short time. In several places stones were thrown at Israeli vehicles, but no one was hurt. The Civilian Administration opened one of the entrances to the Al-'Arrub refugee camp which had been closed following numerous stone-throwing incidents.

Labor Party Elects New Central Committee

TA160624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The Labor Party Convention has approved the composition of the party's new Central Committee, comprising approximately 1,300 members. Party Secretary 'Uzi Bar'am said that the Central Committee is made up of many new members, while many veterans were not included. For this reason he said he will propose the establishment of an order of the movement's veterans that would be partner to the Central Committee's decisions.

Our correspondent Amnon Nadav notes that the Labor Party Convention did not reach a decision on the matter of religion and state, and transferred the subject to the new Central Committee for debate.

ALGERIA

EL MOUDJAHID Carries Ibrahimi GDR Dinner Speech

PM141515 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 7 May 86 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Oskar Fischer Praises Algeria's Socio-economic Achievements" — all quotemarks as published]

[Text] During the dinner given yesterday evening in honor of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to the GDR, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer delivered a speech in which he expressed satisfaction with the friendship and the quality of relations the two countries have in all spheres. In this connection, Oskar Fischer stressed the new impetus given to these relations by the December 1984 meeting between President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. The minister said that Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi's visit was being made in the spirit of that meeting, and he praised Algeria's socioeconomic achievements and the role it is playing in the international community. Turning to the international situation, the GDR foreign minister expressed his country's great anxiety at the tension persisting in the Mediterranean and again stressed the GDR's solidarity with the Libyan people who were the object of aggression perpetrated by the United States. He reaffirmed the GDR's support for all liberation movements struggling for the satisfaction of their legitimate rights to independence.

Oskar Fischer finally expressed his country's concern at the threat posed by the buildup of nuclear means of destruction in the world.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi's Speech

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, delivered a major speech in reply to GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

"In the dangerous political and economic context of international relations," Dr Ibrahimi said in his speech, "we find a source of satisfaction in the similarity of our two countries' principled positions on the requirements for world peace and development, and we have reason to be satisfied with the achievements of our bilateral cooperation and the prospects opened up by the complementarity of our national economies and our common desire to derive advantages from our two countries' capabilities and experiences in the development sphere.

"In fact exchanges between our two countries are experiencing an upsurge in the light of clear political guidelines laid down at the highest level, and they are being intensified as a result of frequent meetings within the framework of parties, mass organizations, and governments and through the activities of the joint committee, which has fully demonstrated its effectiveness," he continued.

Turning to relations between Algeria and the GDR, Taleb Ibrahimi said that they "are based on sound foundations and are aimed at performances and achievements which live up to our two peoples' expectations and the determination of our two political leaderships," adding: "I must add a specific reference to the human and cultural dimension of our cooperation. By establishing contact between citizens of our two countries, both here and in Algeria, this multifaceted cooperation has been given an additional vitality which has enriched it with a joint effort producing appreciation and respect.

"In the context of the serious economic crisis, which is having extremely negative effects on the developing countries, thanks to the similarities of their planned development approaches Algeria and the GDR are able to find new areas and new forms of cooperation which guarantee the stability and continued promotion of their exchanges to the two countries' benefit. Indeed, it is important to protect our bilateral cooperation against the erosive effects of this crisis and to find ways and means of enabling it to take on its mission and role fully as the instrument of our peoples' mutual well-being."

With regard to the atmosphere of crisis and tension which characterizes international relations, the minister stressed that "although this crisis and this tension are not sparing any region in the world or any sphere of international relations, it is in the Third World that they are most seriously threatening the most basic human rights and the most elementary principles of coexistence among peoples."

Continuing his speech, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi said that "Algeria, whose nonaligned ethic and policy guide its conduct in the international sphere, is very worried about current trends and is working tirelessly to improve the international atmosphere and to combine efforts to find real solutions to the problems of our time. With regard to the establishment of universal collective security, the reversal of the arms race and the promotion of disarmament, the completion of decolonization, and the establishment of a just and equitable economic order, my country takes full responsibility for its conviction and its pledges.

"It is these same convictions and pledges which form the basis of our condemnation of the aggression perpetrated against the fraternal Libyan people, in whom the Algerian people found comfort and support during the difficult days of the national liberation struggle and with whom they share faith in a peaceful, stable, harmonious, and just Greater Maghreb.

"In this Maghreb, torn by the West Sahara conflict which has been going on for more than 10 years, Algeria is working resolutely for the implementation of the peace plan which Africa, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations have ratified as the method and framework for finding the necessary political solution to this conflict.

"In the Middle East, on the basis of what it learned from its own liberation experience, Algeria is working for the reunification of the Palestinian resistance and the unification of Arab ranks behind it, so that the just and lasting peace advocated by the international community in the form of recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including the creation of their own

independent state on their land and the evacuation of all occupied Arab territories can be imposed in the framework of an international conference in which the PLO would participate in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

"The same determination motivates my country's action in Africa, which is pursuing its fight to give Namibia real independence, to eradicate apartheid, and to ensure the security and stability of its southern region while mobilizing in the struggle against the critical economic situation caused by the combination of underdevelopment, desertification, drought, and unequal international relations.

"The extremely damaging conflict between Iraq and Iran, both brothers and friends of Algeria, is another source of concern for my country, which from the outset has constantly taken action to try to stop the bloodshed and find a peaceful settlement to the dispute and to establish good-neighborly relations with respect for the two countries' internationally recognized borders.

"I know how much our two countries, in their attachment to the values of peace, freedom, and progress, are united in the defense of sacrosanct principles and the promotion of friendly relations among peoples and cooperation among states.

"I am aware of the importance of the political talks between our two countries' leaderships, and we in Algeria greatly value their positive effect on our bilateral relations and our respective contributions to fulfilling mankind's deep aspirations.

"I am convinced that, like all high-level meetings between Algeria and the GDR, my present visit will give new impetus to the excellent relations we have and will strengthen the friendship, cooperation, and respect between our peoples."

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Cables Gorbachev on Chernobyl

LD160850 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0710 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 May (JANA) — The brother commander of the Great September Revolution has sent the following cable to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear friend, we have lived with you through the catastrophe of the nuclear reactor at Chernobyl in the Ukraine. We appreciate the efforts exerted by the Soviet leadership and the friendly Soviet people to control this dangerous nuclear discharge and to minimize its harm. We cannot but praise highly the Soviet technology which succeeded in controlling this grave incident both scientifically and technologically.

The courage and determination with which the USSR has faced up to this incident and the extraordinary efforts it has made to control this dangerous nuclear discharge have affirmed beyond all doubt the Soviet Union's efficiency and technical capability thereby frustrating the hopes of the gloating imperialists who tried by their lies and deception of world public opinion and of public opinion in their own countries to exaggerate the incident in a manner incompatible with its true scale and the scale of the losses.

I am anxious that our appreciation be conveyed to the comrades and to the friendly Soviet people.

[Signed] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

Bangladesh Islamic Leader Cables Al-Qadhdhafi

LD151656 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] President of the Islamic Revolutionary Council in Bangladesh, Hajj Mohammad Abdullah has affirmed that the American-NATO barbaric aggression on the Libyan Arab people was tantamount to the final warning to the Muslims calling on them to act to face up to the 10th crusade led by Washington against the Arabs and Muslims.

In a cable addressed to the brother commander, he said that thousands of Bangladesh people were ready to move to any place you fix for them to join in defending the great principles and values heralded by you and your Arab Muslim people.

He added that your call for routing imperialism and Zionism meets with true response from the Muslims who are eager to fight for the cause of God and in support for right and good.

Paris Paper Interviews INF Leader Al-Turabi

PM141041 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 May 86 p 3

[Jean Gueyras dispatch: "Islamic Law is Now an Irreversible Phenomenon"]

[Text] Khartoum — Hasan al-Turabi, leader of the Sudanese Muslim Brotherhood and leader of the Islamic National Front [INF], likes to receive foreign journalists, whom he often wins over by his frankness, which is at times rather abrupt, and his incisive remarks.

Moreover, at present he is one of the few Khartoum politicians who can devote time to the representatives of the international press. Indeed, after being expelled from Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's government, he is not playing any direct part in the interminable political marathon which has been going on for almost 2 weeks between the leaders of the Al-Ummah Party and the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP] with a view to forming the new government.

The leader of the Muslim Brotherhood, who has accomplished the feat of having 51 members of his group elected to parliament, himself suffered a crushing defeat in the working class district of Al-Sahafah, south of Khartoum — the other candidates standing down in favor of the DUP representative with the aim of crushing the man regarded by everybody, or almost everybody, as one of the symbols of the Numayri era. "That is not entirely true. I am

not the only one to have collaborated with the Numayri regime," the Muslim Brotherhood leader said with a wicked smile, stroking his graying beard. "The new head of state so brilliantly elected by the assembly, in other words Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, was a member until the end of the single party founded by the former head of state, and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi himself was a member of that party's Politburo, albeit for a very short time."

However, Mr al-Turabi did not continue to follow this rather dubious line of defense for too long. He knew that he was one of the former president's right-hand men, first as public prosecutor, then as minister, and finally as personal adviser.

The Truth of the Koran

He also admitted, as he told us 3 years ago, that the Muslim Brotherhood was prepared to defend the regime every time it was threatened. He now added: "And yet we had a completely independent attitude to it. President Numayri finally got rid of us 3 weeks before his fall because, on the basis of information supplied to him by his security services, he thought that we were on the point of overthrowing him."

[Gueyras] Did you intend to do so?

[Al-Turabi] We were mobilizing our forces, but we did not intend to betray him while we were participating in the government at his side. We are not accustomed to doing that. Indeed, we were preparing to part from him to be able to fight him openly from outside. Nonetheless, we wanted to wait for a time until Islamic law had been firmly established in the country. [Al-Turabi ends]

Hasan al-Turabi is, or claims to be, convinced that Islamic law is now "firmly established" in Sudan and that nobody will dare to openly demand its revocation. "People must get used to living with it," he said, stating that during his meeting last Monday with Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and DUP leader Al-Mirghani a general consensus had emerged on the need not to revoke Islamic law until new Islamic legislation is drafted by a group of lawyers and doctors of law. "I repeat that we all agreed to emphasize that there can be no interim period without Islamic law," he said, contradicting those members of the Al-Ummah Party leadership who are talking insistently about an immediate revocation of Islamic law without waiting for a new version of the Shar'iah to be drafted.

In any event, Mr Al-Turabi thinks that this new version ought definitely to include a list of Islamic penalties (amputation, flagellation, stoning and so forth). "It is written in black and white in the Koran and nobody can dispute the fact. There can be no discussion on this subject. Moreover, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, who is a religious man, does not dispute this point but simply wants the law to define clearly the point beyond which a theft constitutes a crime punishable by amputation."

In order to convince his interlocutors more effectively that Islamic penalties "are now an irreversible phenomenon in Sudan," Mr al-Turabi recalled that, even after last April's revolution which put an end to the Numayri regime, judges continued and are still continuing to pass sentences of amputation which, however, are not applied for reasons of state. He said that the sentences of flagellation stipulated as punishments for those caught drinking alcohol are carried out, "but with much greater flexibility than in the past."

The Muslim Brotherhood leader said that he did not understand when it was suggested to him that some aspects of Islamic punishments are not appropriate to the modern age and create an unfortunate impression in the West and elsewhere which it would be in the Sudanese interest to remove. He readily admitted that amputations are not pleasant to watch and admitted candidly that he fainted the first time he saw somebody's hand amputated at Kubar prison. "I cannot stand the sight of blood," he said, as if to excuse his weakness, "but there will still be amputations."

Remaining in the Opposition

So, Mr al-Turabi does not think that it was the Shar'iah, on which there is apparently broad consensus in Sudan, which prevented the Muslim Brotherhood from entering the government, but rather the "greed" of the Al-Ummah and DUP members, "who want to have as many positions as possible to distribute among their friends." "In any case," he added without much conviction and by way of consolation, "we are not interested in participating in the government. We think that the best solution is to remain in opposition. Our members are all young, politically aware, and very critical of the existing government. Moreover, who wants to participate in a government in a country whose economic situation borders on disaster?" In other words circumstances are not right. In conclusion, Mr al-Turabi added: "I am not at all optimistic about the future of the coalition which has just been formed. Recent history has taught us that this type of combination has no chance of success."

Does he believe in the possibility of a new military coup if the political and economic situation continues to deteriorate? He replied without hesitation: "You must not rely on us to take part in such a movement, but if the existing coalition does not succeed in improving things and solving the country's economic problems, people will be increasingly frustrated. If the government becomes unstable, there will be a dangerous political vacuum in the country. In that case I would not be surprised if some adventurous officer took advantage of the situation to try to save the country. That has already happened twice in the past. We will do our best to avert such an eventuality, but we cannot guarantee that we will succeed."

U.S., Israel Warned Against Aggression Against Syria

LD161408 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1327 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau today issued a statement on the open threats addressed to sister Syria by America and the Zionist enemy. Here is the text:

Within the context of the attack against steadfast Arab forces, and the attempt to hit at revolutionary Arab forces with the objective of subjugating the Arab nation, eliminating the Palestinian cause, imposing capitulationist solutions on it, and consequently achieving the domination of the Arab nation by America and the Zionist enemy, sister Syria, the Syria of

steadfastness is subjected to open threats of aggression from America and the Zionist enemy, as all the indications are that preparations for this aggression are taking place. The statements, the acts of propaganda, and the false and slanderous accusation of Syria, let alone the scorn and military preparations carried out by terrorist America, the first enemy of the Arabs, the Zionist enemy and the Atlantic-Western propaganda, clarify the premeditated intention and the aggressive nature of the terrorist American administration, which is strategically allied with the Zionist enemy — which is preparing the means of aggression against Syria and the favorable international conditions for it.

The People's Bureau of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, while following the dimensions of the campaign hostile to Syria and the actual preparations for aggression against it, confirms the following:

First, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah strongly announces that any aggression against Syria is an aggression against it, and that the battle will not be on the Syrian Arab soil alone, but along the extent of the Arab homeland from the ocean to the Gulf.

Second, the military, economic and struggle capabilities of the Libyan Arab people will be at the disposal of sister Syria, for the confrontation and repulsion of the American-Zionist aggression.

Third, the Great SPLAJ, which yesterdau defeated the Atlantic military aggression means what it says and has a pioneering, pan-Arab struggle experience, calls on the masses, strugglers and revolutionary forces of the Arab nation to be ready and alert in order to confront the aggression, and to shoulder their struggle responsibilities with the Syria of steadfastness and resistance and put an end to the encroachment and the madness of power that moves the terrorist American administration which is strategically allied with the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine.

Four, the Great SPLAJ warns the terrorist American administration and the Zionist enemy against any aggression against Syria, and considers aggression against Syria an aggression against the Libyan Arab people, rather, against the Arab nation, and that the battle in confrontation of this aggression will be comprehensive, waged by the Arab masses from the ocean to the Gulf.

Steps Told to Arab Envoys in Response to U.S. Attack

LD151354 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison at noon today summoned the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah and informed them of the following:

Despite the comprehensive international condemnation of the U.S. aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah, the Arabs, within the framework of their league, failed to even convene an emergency summit, and did not adopt any practical measure to answer the aggression and confront the measures taken by the United States and the member-states of the EEC — measures which, as we know, represent a prelude for a new crusading-racist campaign against the Arab nation. The attitude of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on the fateful issues of the Arab nation is principled and firm, and therefore it is inevitable that all should know that Libya, from the beginning, stood against the Gulf war, being among the first [countries in trying to] prevent the war from taking place. Its leader personally made unequalled efforts to prevent the war from taking place or becoming worse.

These efforts were manifested in visits he made to the region and through the letters and envoys he sent, and in his speeches dealing with this tribulation suffered by both the Arab and Islamic nations. Therefore, to use our stance regarding this issue as a pretext is due either to ignorance of this stance, or is an exposed attempt to cover up the silence, defeatism and intrigue which characterize the stance of some countries regarding the U.S.-NATO policy against the Great Jamahiriyah.

Regrettably, the actions taken by the EEC member-states were not confronted by any reaction by the Arabs, who ignored the actual participation of some of these states in the U.S. military aggression and turned a blind eye to the European political support for the aggression, the economic boycott measures and the racist psychological campaigns against the Libyan Arab people and the Arab nation.

Duty dictates that Arab League member-states should take at least the following steps in solidarity with the Great Jamahiriyah:

1. to sever relations with the United States and Britain; 2. to withdraw Arab credits from U.S. banks and from Britain; 3. to reduce the diplomatic missions in the states that reduced the Libyan missions; 4. to counter any boycott measures with similar measures; and 5. to show preparedness by the Arab nation to join in the war in the case of a new aggression against Libya or Syria.

Because of the Arabs' failure until now to take any practical measures to check the U.S.-NATO crusading aggression, we have been daily witnessing cohesion by the West European countries and their subservience to the United States, so much so that some of these countries, particularly Italy, have begun threatening to attack Libya.

We wish to affirm that there is no stronger need or nobler reason for Arab solidarity than the military aggression waged by the world's biggest power with the most sophisticated weapons of devastation it possessed, supported by the Western camp countries collectively against a small country that is a member of the Arab League.

Either the Arabs are able to reply to this aggression with practical steps, some of which we have mentioned above as a minimum, or we will have no alternative but to reconsider our link with the Arab League and seek alliance with a power opposed to the United States.

We will also be forced to change our position toward the Gulf war and ally ourselves in practice with Iran. For logic would then demand that we should ally ourselves with those who stand by you in deed.

JANA Editorial Denies Ties With Red Brigades

LD151611 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1540 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 15 May (JANA) — Informed sources here today refuted the allegation by the Italian newspaper *LA REPUBBLICA* that the Jamahiriyah had relations with the Red Brigades.

The JANA political affairs editor says in this respect that the Libyan Arab people, which has fought against organized terrorism and still does, strongly rejects the establishment of any relations with or providing of aid to terrorist organizations used by a number of European governments for the furtherance of their political and intelligence purposes while claiming to fight them.

The Western information media, the JANA political affairs editor adds, have been using fabrications and allegations in their campaign against Libya. They have also resorted to false claims which Italian officials and others have categorically denied.

The JANA editor points out that the best reply to the allegations of *LA REPUBBLICA* can be found in the statement issued by the Italian Minister of the Interior Oscar Luigi Scalfaro denying the existence of any relations between Libya and the Red Brigades organization, which the Italian newspaper has described as revolutionary.

Palestine Usurpation Anniversary Marked 15 May

LD151756 Tripoli JANA in English 1645 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 7, May 15, JAMAHRIIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress issued a statement marking the usrupation of Palestine on May 15, 1948. The statement said May 15 is upon us again marking the usurpation of Palestine and confirming the extent of the tragedy which befell the Arab nation when the Zionist movement managed with complicity of Britain and the Western states to establish the Zionist entity in the position of the heart of the Arab body and continued to support it.

The Zionist entity today threatens the whole of the Arab homeland and is allied strategically to American imperialism in order to annihilate the Arab nation and destroy its future. The destruction of the Iraqi atomic reactor and the bombing of the cities of Tunis, Tripoli and Banghazi are but land marks in the route of the Zionist death wagon which is aimed at Arab existance.

The liberation of Palestine has thus become linked to the mere existance of Arab nationalism and none are attainable without a true Arab unity, these responsibilities can no longer be intrusted to Arab regimes who can not be exected to achieve them. This has become the responsibility of the masses' and a trust they have to carry out and a responsibility to be borne by the progressive forces who should make the sacrifices.

The American imperialist aggression against the Libyan Arab people have reversed all equations in the region and showed clearly what the struggle for the liberation of Palestine and the establishment of Arab unity it means terrorism in American-Zionist logic thus the historic blunder of the American aggression against Jamahiriyah to put back its nationalist principled role, the result was failure for the aggression and the steadfastness of Jamahiriyah in its leading nationalist stance. [sentence as received]

Today the anniversary of the usurpation of Palestine comes at a time while the Arab nation suffers from incapability at the level of the regimes and that is why the Arab masses and their vital forces are urged to move and escalate the struggle in order to bring the Palestinian cause to the forefront and the priorities to the highest position in terms of the Arab liberation movement and stress that no sacrifice is big enough on the way to its liberation.

MOROCCO

Further on Visit by Guinean President, Delegation

Guinean Foreign Minister Interviewed

LD151645 Rabat MAP in English 1308 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Rabat, May 15. (MAP) — "We are not indifferent to the Sahara conflict (...) and we will do our utmost to contribute to a definite settlement of the problem", said commander Jean Traore, Guinean foreign minister in an interview with *L'OPINION* daily, organ of the Istiqlal Party (Nationalist).

Commander Traore who was accompanying the Guinean head of state on a three day state visit to Morocco expressed satisfaction at Moroccan-Guinean relations outlining that this visit will undoubtedly give them a new impulse.

Bilateral relations, he said, acquired a new dimension after the setting up of the Guinean-Moroccan Cooperation agency (Aguimo) in 1984 which proved to be a very efficient instrument to boost cooperation.

Evoking the situation in the Mediterranean, Commander Traore said his country was (?solidly) with Libya which is, like Guinea, an African non-aligned developing country.

To settle conflicts and misunderstanding in that fashion (alluding to the U.S. air raid on Tripoli and Banghazi) constitutes a danger for all developing countries, Commander Traore said adding that his country favours dialogue to arms in conflicts settlement.

President Departs

LD151659 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] General Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, left Morocco this morning at the end of a 3-day friendly and working visit.

He was seen off at Rabat-Sale Airport by the Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and some other officials from the government, led by Dr Azzedine Alraki, deputy premier and minister of national

education; high ranking officers of the Royal Armed Forces; the mayors of Rabat and Sale and a number of civilian and military officials.

Before departure the Guinean president made a statement to the radio, stressing that his visit to Morocco was successful. The Guinean president added that he had agreed with His Majesty King Hassan II to consolidate and expand cooperation between Morocco and Guinea to include all spheres. He pointed out that he had noticed through his contacts with the Moroccan officials that there is a great conformity between the two sides' viewpoints. He explained that his talks with the Moroccan officials had dealt with a number of African issues and other problems relating to OAU and the United Nations.

Joint Communique Issued

LD152345 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 May 86

[Joint communique on the 12-15 May visit to Morocco by General Lansana Conte, the president of the Republic of Guinea, issued on 15 May — read by announcer]

[Text] In order to consolidate the existing strong and traditional ties between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Republic of Guinea and to give new momentum to their bilateral relations and at the invitation of His Majesty King Hasan II, General Lansana Conte, the chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress and head of state, paid a friendship and working visit to Morocco from 3-6 Ramadan 1406h, equivalent to 12-15 May 1986.

The Guinean president was accompanied by an important delegation, which included in particular Major Jean Traore, minister of foreign affairs; Major Mamadou Balde, minister for Upper Guinea; Zainoul Abidine Sanoussi, minister of information and culture; Edouard Banjamin, minister at the presidency for plan and international cooperation; Amarou Tidiani Troare, secretary of state at the Ministry of National Education in charge of higher education of scientific research; and (?Thiro) Diallo, permanent secretary general of the Guinean-Moroccan Cooperation Agency.

This visit responds to the strong and joint will of the two countries to consolidate their cooperation and their relations of friendship and solidarity.

In an atmosphere characterized by fraternity and mutual understanding, his majesty and the president particularly concentrated on discussing the countries' existing bilateral cooperation. They recorded with satisfaction the spirit of continuity and the high standard which characterized this cooperation for a number of years, and which made this cooperation a living example for the south-south cooperation on the African continent.

The two heads of state decided to push this cooperation forward by implementing joint projects, which will be determined by the two sides, especially within the framework of the activities of the Guinean-Moroccan Cooperation Agency.

The Guinean ministers and members of the delegation held concentrated discussions with their counterparts of his majesty's government, which led to the exploration of new horizons for developing cooperation between the two countries, especially in the sectors of territorial management, information, planning, higher education and scientific research. The two sides decided that the supreme joint committee would hold a meeting in Conakry next September to discuss the huge resources of the two fraternal countries in order to widen and deepen the domain of cooperation in the various sectors of economics, culture, science and technology.

His majesty and the president analyzed the international situation in detail, especially in Africa. They recorded with satisfaction the congruity of their views toward the discussed issues. They expressed the hope that Africa will dedicate all its efforts and huge resources, both human and natural, to achieving its development and prosperity in order to shoulder its responsibilities among the nations.

The president and the accompanying delegation, during their visit to the Kingdom, were met with an extremely warm reception that reflects the feelings of friendship and amicability that bind the two fraternal peoples.

The Guinean president, who was deeply touched by these feelings of amicability, expressed, in the name of the accompanying delegation and the whole Guinean people, gratitude to His Majesty King Hasan II, his government and the fraternal Moroccan people. Major General Lansana Counte and the accompanying delegation congratulated His Majesty King Hasan II and the Moroccan people for the progress achieved in all fields.

The president of Guinea addressed an invitation to His Majesty King Hasan II to pay an official and amicable visit to the Republic of Guinea. His Majesty King Hasan II accepted this invitation, and its date will be fixed later.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Addresses Constituent Assembly on Cabinet

JN151520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 15 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has announced that his government will present its program to the Constituent Assembly after the blessed 'Id al-Fitr [9 June]He pointed out that if certain legislation is needed in the interim period, it will be on a provisional basis. The legislation will still have to be submitted to the assembly after the holiday. This came in a speech which his excellency made before the assembly following the formation of the Cabinet.

The prime minister said that the new Cabinet will make a clear pledge to the people that it will adhere to the spirit of solidarity, discipline, chastity, and fairness in handling public funds. This means that nobody will profit from his public post. His excellency said that the Cabinet will carry out its tasks through consultation in order to ensure maximum participation by the people.

The prime minister said: I have presented a Cabinet that establishes a correct balance between competence, representational power, and fair regional distribution so that it will be an embodiment of what the people want. He said that consultations on the formation of the government included seven political parties.

The prime minister affirmed: We will continue to rally public opinion around the charter presented by the two parties [Al-UmmahParty and Democratic Unionist Party] so that it will represent the popular wish.

The prime minister added: We are in the process of preparing a working paper organizing the relationship between the government and the opposition for the sake of fruitful cooperation. The door is open to every representative of the people to contact the new ministers on anything that concerns them.

Speaks on National Party 'Absence'
JN151521 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 15 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister and Defense Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said in a reply to a question about the absence of the Sudanese National Party from the government that it has been agreed to give the position of the second deputy speaker of the Constituent Assembly to the Sudanese National Party. He added that the door is still open to expand participation in the government.

The prime minister noted that 90 percent of the parliament members support the government. He added that his government is ambitious for more support [words indistinct].

On supporting the Armed Forces, his excellency said that the government will draw up a plan with the participation of the technical commands in the Armed Forces in order to qualify, support, and train the Armed Forces. He noted that the ousted Numayri regime had corrupted all fields, including the Armed Forces. His excellency noted that the government will issue a report on the 10 sins committed by Numayri against the Armed Forces.

On foreign relations, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi noted that Sudan will strengthen its relations with all countries not in blocs and alliances.

On the (?establishment) of the Ministry of Peace and National Constitutional Conference Affairs, his excellency said that the mission of his ministry is confined to the preparation and convocation of the constitutional conference, the removal of obstacles and problems facing the convening of the conference, in addition to laying down the agenda of the conference and defining the participants and observers. He explained that the ministry will be a tool to solve all problems.

18 Ministers Sworn in Before Al-Mirghani
JN151422 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 15 May (SUNA) — Eighteen ministers were sworn in at the people's palace this morning before Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the State Council. The ministers of industry, peace, and national constitutional conference affairs were absent.

The State Council members, the speaker of the Constituent Assembly, the prime minister, and a number of the Constituent Assembly members attended.

Southern Leader Denies Consensus on Council Member
JN151044 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 15, SUNA — Leader of the People Progressive Party [PPP) James Saror [SUNA spelling] denied any consensus of southern parties on the election of Dr Pacifico Lado Lolek as member of the Supreme Council.

In a statement to the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* issued today the PPP leader outlined that no southern party had participated in electing Dr Lolek only the Al-Ummah and the Democratic Unionist Parties (and they are northern parties) elected Lolek.

Dr Lolek must resign so that southern parties can elect their representative in the Supreme Council, Saror said, adding that the southern parties determined to correct this issue through democratic means from inside the assembly.

SPLA Commentary on 'Promises' of Transitional Rulers
EA151316 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 14 May 86

['Political' commentary: "The Transitional Rulers Were Right to Celebrate but..." by Captain (Nikayr Gatjok)]

[Excerpts] The transitional rulers were right to celebrate but...it was reported last week that the Military Council had handed over power to a new government 1 year after the uprising. The whole operation was accompanied by an intensified media campaign to the effect that the Military Council had fulfilled its promises, had handed over [power] to its owners and that the Military Council had provided an example that has rarely been seen in the Third World, namely that it had surrendered power to the people within a reasonable time and that the transitional rulers had fulfilled what they had promised, and so on.

Not wishing to be sensitive or emotional, and without wanting to spoil the occasion for the transitional rulers, it is our right and the right of the Sudanese people to ask them one clear and unequivocal question: Have the transitional rulers truly fulfilled their promises? Before answering this question, we must be clear about what they promised to achieve during their period of rule, which has lasted for more than 1 year.

Everyone knows that the transitional government was commissioned to achieve certain duties stipulated in the charter of the

national forces for the salvation of the homeland. It was this charter that the Military Council acepted when it took over power in April last year. Those duties were precisely defined. It was thought that their implementation would bring about a real manifestation of true democracy in our homeland. Let us examine the points in the charter to see what has been implemented so that we can pass judgement on whether the transitional rulers have succeeded or failed.

With regard to the transitional constitution, we all know that the country continued to be ruled without a constitution for a period of 6 months when the Military Council refused to rule in accordance with the 1956 Constitution amended in 1964. It formed a committee without the knowledge of the national alliance to formulate the new constitution. The committee continued to work secretly until it came up with the present Constitution which bears no relations to the 1956 Constitution amended in 1964.

In addition to that, it was not well formulated and was about to leave the country in a constitutional vacuum on 26 April 1986 during the first session of the deputies assembly. The deputies got around this problem in a most ridiculous way. To get around it, the lawyers at the first session came up with a laughable definition, namely that it was a session that had been extended from 26th April to 6th May 1986. What kind of tomfoolery is this? The truth of the matter is that the postponement of the assembly session from 26th April to 6 May was the first violation of the Constitution. But that is another topic that we do not want to get tangled up in.

What concerns us here is that the transitional rulers did not commit themselves to the charter. They came up with a Constitution which was completely different from the one they promised, and they promised to rule in accordance with the 1956 Constitution, amended in 1964.

With regard to the September laws, we need not remind anybody that those laws still exist to this day. This is because the transitional rulers were determined not to abolish them. They flagrantly violated the charter and defied it by not abolishing the laws. So much for their promises.

As for the talk of finding a peaceful and democratic solution to end the war, that never occurred to the transitional rulers at any time. Rather, right from the outset, they set about creating internal and eternal movements in a vain attempt to contain and defeat the SPLM/SPLA. They formed an alliance with the warmongers, while at the same time telling the people that they favored a peaceful solution. They expanded the war zone while claiming that they had put into effect a unilateral cease-fire. In addition to this, they blocked the efforts of the national alliance to hold a constitutional conference. So much for the transitional rulers' promise to find a peaceful and democratic solution to the war in the country.

In the economic field, the IMF continued to play about with our national economy. Prices have increased many times over since Numayri's day. This led the trade unions to demand pay raises. A series of strikes followed. So, what happened to the promise the transitional rulers made?

The elections law was one of the worst that the country has witnessed since independence. It dropped the principle, stipulated in the charter, that the modern forces should be represented. It failed to commit itself to the fundamental principle of representation that the number of constituencies should be proportionate to the size of the electorate. The distribution of the graduate constituencies, for example, will remain a source of amusement to any wise or logical person.

At first glance the holding of the election may seem like a big achievement for which the transitional rulers should be praised, but on closer examination this erroneous impression is erased. First, as we have mentioned, the main objective of the transitional period was to bring about a democratic regime by eradicating the vestiges of the May regime and eliminating its criminal legacy of laws, symbols, and other things. Thus, as was made clear in the charter, it was assumed that the elections would be the final stage after accomplishing the other aims of the charter. Second, the charter stipulated the election of a Constituent Assembly. But the Constituent Assembly that emerged did not represent important parts of the country because the elections were only partial ones. Third, the transitional rulers made use of their power to ensure that certain political forces which represent their interests would come to power. This exposes the impartiality they make claim to. In fact, some members of the Military Council accepted nomination in party lists without relinquishing their positions of power.

Therefore, the elections did not achieve the aim intended. Since they did not achieve their aim, we need not have waited a whole year for them to be held. In view of this, it is astonishing to hear all this fuss about the responsibility which has been handed over and the fulfilment of promises. Maybe the whole aim of all this fuss was to throw dust in the eyes so that the transitional rulers cannot be held legally accountable.

Is it not the legitimate right of the hero of this tragic play, the Sudanese citizen, to ask what happened to the slogans of the uprising, who abandoned them and rendered them meaningless?

ETHIOPIA

Libyan Transport Minister Departs 15 May

EA151531 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah minister of transport and communications, brother Mubarak al-Shamikh returned to Tripoli today. He was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs, and by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah secretary in revolutionary Ethiopia, brother Khalifa Ahmad Bazelya.

Eritrean Aid Chief on Confiscation of Food, Medicine

EA151131 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Eritrean Aid Association Chairman (Paulos Tesfazgi) has commented on the forcible confiscation by the fascist Dergue of food and medicine sent to the drought-affected Eritrean people by an international aid organization. He said that unless the international community protests, this type of piracy will continue. The call on the international community to condemn this piracy [word indistinct]. The aid was sent by a charitable organization, Bandaid, established by British musicians. The chairman of the Eritrean Aid Association explained that the Dergue has always done its best to ensure that no aid of any kind enters liberated Eritrean territory. He said this is the third time they have stolen aid contributed to drought-affected Eritrean people. On each occasion the Dergue looted the aid by forcing ships to stop as they were passing Assab.

Eritrean Rebels Claim Gasoline Depot Destroyed

EA141124 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Mitsewa [Eritrean port city]: The day before yesterday [12 May] the heroic fighters of the EPLF carried out a successful heavy arms attack on the Agip gasoline depot in Mitsewa town. During the 35-minute shelling, which lasted from 1810 to 1845, direct hits were scored on the target. Twelve tanks full of gasoline were ignited. Underground supplies of gasoline went up in flames. Many of the fully-laden tankers and military vehicles parked in the depot were destroyed. The fire engines that Dergue officials sent to the scene failed to bring the fire under control. The fighters of our heavy arms unit returned to their base without suffering any casualties.

This was the second successful attack in 3 days carried out by the heroic EPLF in Semhar, the area around Mitsewa. During the first attack patriots of the EPLF and people's militia destroyed 15 enemy vehicles in an ambush near Mai Atal, putting 55 WPE soldiers out of action.

SOMALIA

Rebels View Motives of Ethiopian Peace Initiative

EA142056 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] A joint statement on the peace initiative in the Horn of Africa has been issued by the Somali opposition forces, Somali National Movement [SNM] and Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] following the visit of the Siad Barre delegation to Addis Ababa.

The visit to Addis Ababa by a delegation from the Siad Barre regime on 7 May was widely publicized in the international media. It also caused speculation as to how it would affect the patriotic war being waged by the opposition forces against the anti-people regime of Siad Barre. So, the opposition forces of SNM and DFSS have decided to outline the following points clearly:

1. The Somali opposition forces, SNM and DFSS, point out that the long-standing war in the Horn of Africa is not now between Ethiopia and Somalia but between the Somali opposition forces and the people on the one side and the Siad Barre regime on the other. No one should be confused about the truth. As long as the Siad Barre regime is in power, the people's struggle for justice will always continue.

2. The SNM and DFSS welcome with open arms the establishment of a lasting peace between Somalia and Ethiopia. However, the SNM and DFSS believe that Siad's motives are not in the interest of the peoples of the two countries but are aimed at prolonging his rule.

3. The question one needs to ask at this present moment is: Why is Siad Barre seeking peace with Ethiopia when he has had long-standing feuds with Ethiopia?

4. Siad Barre has not changed his tactics and ploys and does not have the interests of the Somali people at heart when seeking rapprochement with Ethiopia.

If he is genuine in his peace crusade let him first release the thousands of prisoners languishing in his jails. He should also allow the people the right to choose their own leaders. Siad Barre does not have the interests of the Ethiopian masses at heart. The truth is that he is terrified at the strength of the Somali opposition forces, the DFSS and the SNM.

5. The SNM and DFSS would like to point out that the results of fighting between the Somali opposition forces and troops loyal to Siad Barre clearly demonstrate the disorganization that reigns within the Somali Armed Forces.

6. The objective of the Somali opposition forces is to topple the Barre regime and they are pleased at this new chapter in Ethiopian-Somali relations for which they take the credit.

7. When it became evident to Siad Barre that his days were numbered, that all his tricks had been exposed, and that it was

impossible to incite the Somali people into a war with Ethiopia, he thought it wise to seek help to crush the opposition forces.

8. Siad Barre's biggest strategy is peace. The arrival of his delegation in Addis Ababa was aimed at driving the Ethiopian Government directly or indirectly into stifling the struggle of the Somali opposition forces. However, we are positive that this will never happen.

9. It is obvious that as long as Siad Barre is in control the internal conflict will continue and his regime will always be shaky. the Somali opposition forces believe that a lasting peace can only be established by two sides or two states whose policies are stable and are capable of bringing prosperity to their peoples.

10. In conclusion, the SNM and DFSS call for final victory against the anti-people regime of Siad Barre for victory and prosperity in the Horn of Africa spearheaded by the opposition forces.

TANZANIA

Chama: RSA, U.S. Delaying Namibian Independence

EA151112 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Brussels — Chama Cha Mapinduzi Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere has once again accused South Africa and the United States of deliberately delaying the independence of Namibia by linking the issue with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. In a message to the second international conference on Namibia being held in Brussels, Belgium, Mwalimu reiterated that the stand adopted by South Africa and the United States must be openly rejected by all those who cherish the right to self-determination for all peoples and nations.

In the message, which was read on his behalf by Tanzanian Ambassador to Belgium Ndugu Simon Mbilinyi, Mwalimu said that Angola cannot apologize for receiving foreign military support as long as it suffers frequent acts of aggression by the Boers. He said that, like other UN members, Angola has an obligation to ensure that Namibia become independent. Mwalimu expressed optimism that the independence of Namibia will be achieved without further bloodshed, provided all nations of the world exercise their power in defense of Namibia. He called on European peoples and governments to support Africa and all other developing nations in ensuring the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

UGANDA

Museveni, Libyan Minister Discuss U.S. Raid

LD151929 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received the Libyan secretary of the People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport, Mr Mubarak al-Shamikh, who called on him at statehouse, Entebbe. Mr Mubarak briefed the president on the damage caused by the recent attack on Libya by the United States. In reply, President Museveni said Uganda was infuriated by the U.S. attack, because it violated international law. He pointed [out] that no country has the right to commit such an act. He observed that there was an international outcry against the U.S. attack, causing political and diplomatic embarrassment to Washington. On the issue of terrorism, President Museveni said that the best way to treat terrorists is to arrest and punish them in accordance with the law of the country concerned. They also discussed other matters of bilateral relations between the two countries. The meeting was attended by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi. Later, the Libyan minister left for home. Speaking to newsmen at Entebbe airport, the minister hailed Uganda's stand on the American attack on his country last month. He said that Uganda's position is an example to all progressive states to condemn in the strongest terms U.S. aggression. The minister added that the USA is the first country in world history to attempt state destruction under the pretext of protecting the world against terrorism. He said Libya is against all forms of terrorism and is ready to take part in a world conference on terrorism and implementing its resolutions. On cooperation between Uganda and Libya, the minister said that cooperation in trade and other fields will be strengthened further for the mutual benefit of both countries. He was seen off at the airport by Uganda's foreign minister Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi and officials from the Libyan Embassy in Kampala.

CAR

French Cooperation Minister Aurillac Arrives for Visit

AB151558 Paris AFP in French 0739 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Bangui, 15 May (AFP) — The French cooperation minister, Michel Aurillac, arrived in Bangui on Thursday morning for a 24-hour visit in the CAR capital. Mr Aurillac is leading an eight-man official delegation including General Lucien Beal, head of military cooperation mission. He will be received this morning by the CAR head of state, General Andre Kolingba. During a working session, Mr Aurillac will also meet with the CAR ministers of economy and finance, Gervil Yambala, of planning and international cooperation, Guy Darlan, and of national education, Jean-Paul Ngoupandé.

During his visit, the french minister will also hold discussions with General Rousseau Dumarcet, commander of the French Elements of the Operational Assistance (EFAO). On Friday morning, Mr Aurillac will leave Bangui for Zaire and then Congo.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Minister, USSR Envoy Discuss Cooperation

AB151820 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The minister and permanent secretary at the Presidency of the Republic, Alejandro (Komogono), yesterday received in his office the Soviet ambassador to Equatorial Guinea, His Excellency Boris Krasnikov. During the audience, the two officials discussed issues relating to the cooperation existing between their countries and ways and means to strengthen it. The Soviet ambassador took advantage of the discussions to introduce to the permanent secretary the new representative of the Soviet airline company, Aeroflot.

GABON

Government Abandons Nuclear Power Station Project

AB151618 Paris AFP in French 1416 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Libreville, 15 May (AFP) — Gabon has abondoned the plan to establish a nuclear power station on its territory, it was learned from a reliable Gabonese source on Thursday. The accident in Chernobyl "has affected people and it would be psychologically difficult to make people accept such a station in Gabon," this source stated, specifying that the head of state, Mr Omar Bongo, has accepted this idea.

It was recalled that Mr Bongo had asked France for the establishment of a nuclear station during President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Gabon in January 1983. The French Atomic Energy Department (CEA) — through the Societe Sofratone — had studied the possibility of establishing on an experimental basis in Gabon one or several reactors of the type that supply energy to nuclear submarines. In fact, the French nuclear stations of the PWR type (pressurized water) of 900 megawatts (Fessenheim in Alsace) or of 1,300 megawatts (Panuel in Normandie) are out of proportion with Gabon's needs.

In 1985, the highest energy requirement noted for the entire Gabonese territory was about 200 megawatts, the Gabonese Ministry of Energy indicated. The project was then left in suspension and "has not been mentioned again for more than 1 year," a French diplomatic source has affirmed. French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac also affirmed during his recent visit to Gabon that this matter was not mentioned during the audience granted him by President Bongo.

But France was not the only country connected with the project because a West German project which provided for the addition of a nuclear research center to the station had also been presented, a Gabonese source indicated.

Whatever the system adopted, the necessary investment would have been such that the cost of electricity of nuclear origin would have been considerably higher than that of hydroelectric energy, Gabonese and Western sources have observed. Electric power production in Gabon is ensured 75 percent by the hydroelectric network and 25 percent by fuel oil- or gas-powered station. According to the Gabonese Ministry of Energy, Gabon consumed 861 million kilowatt-hours of energy in 1985, that is about 50 times less than the network's present capacity. In its development plan, Gabon has provided for the construction of two additional hydroelectric power stations, one of (?100) megawatts at Ngoulmendjm in the Monts de Cristal (in the north Libreville) and the other at Poubara near Franceville (in the west of the country) where two stations are already in operation, a Gabonese source has specified.

RWANDA

Habyarimana Receives Libyan Briefing on U.S. Raid

EA152256 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The head of state, General Juvenal Habyarimana this afternoon received a (?special) envoy of the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Muhammad Rajab explained to the president of the Republic the events which took place in Tripoli and Banghazi during the night of 14 and 15 April.

President Habyarimana thanked Colonel al-Qadhdhafi for having sent him an emissary to brief him on the events as experienced in the two Libyan towns. The head of state expressed satisfaction at the friendly relations existing between Rwanda and Libya, which are notably solidified through cooperation in the rural development and tourism sectors. He outlined the importance the Rwandan Republic attaches to the maintenance of peace and international security in accordance with the precepts of the MRND [Rwandan ruling party] manifesto and loyal to the fundamental principles governing international relations as stipulated in the UN and OAU Charters.

The president of the Republic pointed out that our country deplores tensions threatening the (?promotion) and aims of the [above] principles, tensions which could plunge the international community into an endless circle of violence. He expressed concern over the proliferation of deadly [word indistinct] of which international terrorism is being accused and the escalation of which had notably emerged as an open (?confrontation) between two UN member countries. President Habyarimana also pointed out that bearing in mind the [word indistinct], according to which the international community must bring about, in accordance with the principles of justice and international law, the peaceful settlement of differences and situations likely to result in breaches of peace and threats to the promotion of relations based on [word indistinct] between peoples and mutual respect, the Rwandan Republic encouraged actions and initiatives aimed at promoting a constructive dialogue in the face of any situation of tension or conflict. He also made it clear that the Republic of Rwanda condemns terrorism whatever its source [words indistinct] because the Republic of Rwanda believes that acts of violence constitute a serious threat to international peace and security. [sentence indistinct]. The president of the Republic concluded his discussions with the special envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by stressing the importance of peace and security within states as well as in the international [word indistinct].

Foreign Minister Discusses Economic Program

AB151102 Paris AFP in French 0850 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Kigali, 15 May (AFP) — Rwanda needs 29 billion Rwandan francs (about Fr 2.1 billion) in the next 5 years in order to complete its economic recovery program, Rwandan Foreign Minister Francois Ngarukiyintwali has just disclosed.

During a press conference held in Kigali on Monday, the foreign minister estimated at 125 billion Rwandan francs the cost of the country's priority economic recovery program covering the 1986-90 period, adding that the internal resources and the promised or expected foreign aid was estimated at only 96 billion Rwandan francs. We must find the remaining 29 billion francs, that is a little more than 5 billion francs a year, the foreign minister added. The chances of finding this money are the same as for all the other African countries in our situation: this depends mainly on the response of our partners to whom we will request an additional effort during the entire period of the economic recovery program.

Rwanda, a major coffee exporter whose economy is largely subject to fluctuations in the prices of this product, receives an average of Fr 700 million in foreign aid annually.

ZAIRE

Foreign Minister Receives Israeli, USSR Envoys

AB151208 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Bilateral relations between Zaire and Israel, on the one hand, and between Zaire and the Soviet Union, on the other, were discussed during the audience granted on Wednesday by Citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for foreign affairs, to Itzhak Sarfaty, Israeli ambassador to Zaire, and Valentin Soldatov, Soviet ambassador to Zaire.

The Israeli ambassador told reporters that he discussed the state of relations between Zaire and Israel with the state commissioner for foreign affairs. On his part, Valentin Soldatov said he had gone to brief the state commissioner on the new proposals of CPSU Secretary General Gorbachev which mainly concern the use of nuclear energy, the common use of nuclear stations, and the establishment of international control over all nuclear stations.

Belgian Military Official Continues Visits

AB151004 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0805 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 May (AZAP) — The deputy general chief of staff of the Belgian Army, Major-General Berhin, who has been visiting Zaire since last 27 April, was successively received on Wednesday at the Headquarters of the FAZ [Zairian Armed Forces] and at the Ministry of National Defense and Territorial Security, respectively by Lieutenant-General Likulia Bolongo, secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, and Eluki Monga Aundu, general chief of staff of the FAZ.

The Belgian-Zairian military cooperation, particularly in the field of the training of Zairian officers was among the issues discussed.

BENIN

President Kerekou Receives Ghanaian Envoy

AB142230 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Our great comrade in the struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, this morning received in audience in his office a special envoy of the Ghanaian president [title as received] Jerry Rawlings. At the end of his discussions with the president of the Republic, Brother John Tettegah outlined the object of his visit to our reporter Frejus Boco.

[Begin recording] [Tettegah] I brought a message from Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, the Ghanaian head of state, to his brother and friend, President Mathieu Kerekou. It is true that I do not know the content of the message. It is equally true that during this audience we discussed problems concerning African unity, and problems of friendly and cooperation between our two countries, Ghana and Benin.

[Boco] Your Excellency, what is your opinion of the relations between your country, Ghana, and the People's Republic of Benin?

[Tettegah] I would say that Ghana and Benin enjoy excellent relations. Our aim is to continue strengthening this cooperation, not only at the governmental level, but also at the level of the two peoples, at the level of the basic organs, women's movements, youth movements, and other levels. [End recording]

BURKINA FASO

Beninese Party Group Ends Visit; Communique Issued

AB151135 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 14 May 86

["Final communique" issued in Ouagadougou on 14 May 1986 at the end of the visit of a Beninese party delegation to Burkina — read by unidentified official]

[Text] Upon the invitation of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] of Burkina Faso, a delegation of the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB], led by Comrade Girigissou Gado, chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the PRPB Central Committee and minister of equipment and transport, paid a visit to Burkina Faso from 11 to 14 May 1986.

During its visit, the PRPB delegation was received in audience by Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR, president of Burkina Faso, and head of the revolutionary government of Burkina Faso. The delegation also held several working sessions with a delegation of the CNR of Burkina, led by Comrade Captain Blaise Compaore, member of the CNR and minister of state delegate to the Presidency of the Republic in charge of justice, as well as meeting with cadres of several ministries. The delegation also visited some socioeconomic projects of the Burkinabe people, who are a precious asset to the Burkinabe democratic and popular revolution.

During their deliberations, the two delegations informed one another of their respective revolutionary experiences and had fruitful and rich exchanges of views on the principles of the organization and orientation of the Beninese and Burkinabe revolutionary movements. These principles were presented in clear and (?illuminating) reports by both sides on the ongoing revolutionary processes in the People's Republic of Benin and in Burkina Faso. These principles are mainly based on their respective peculiarities and specific realities of both countries. The deliberations, marked by frank comradeship, revealed a convergence of views between the two delegations. They also discussed the place of their two revolutions in the world revolutionary process and the need for an effective establishment of an anti-imperialist solidarity and cooperation between the two governing organs and their mass organizations.

After detailed analysis of the international situation, notably marked by an increase in acts of aggression and state terrorism of international imperialism, the two sides emphasized during their deliberations that the revolutionary struggle undertaken in their respective countries demands an objective alliance with anti-imperialist African countries to resolutely block imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and all forms of hegemonism. They expressed delight at the cordial, frank, and brotherly atmosphere which reigned at their deliberations during this first meeting between the governing organs of their two revolutions and agreed to increase these kinds of meetings in order to consolidate the excellent relations of cooperation and consultations that unite them.

At the end of their meeting, which was rich in revolutionary lessons, the CNR delegation asked that the PRPB convey to the governing organ and to all militants of the Beninese revolution the warm sentiments of militant comradeship of all the revolutionaries of Burkina Faso. The Burkinabe delegation sincerely expressed its deep gratitude to the great comrade in arms Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the PRPB Central Committee, for the timely decision he took to do everything to encourage this first political contact at such a high level. On its part, the PRPB delegation sincerely thanked the CNR and its chairman, Captain Thomas Sankara, for the extremely warm and fraternal reception accorded it in the free and revolutionary land of Burkina Faso, and praised the spirit of understanding and revolutionary brotherhood that characterized the deliberations. The two delegations agreed that the next meeting should take place in Cotonou in the Peoples's Republic of Benin.

Those who participated in the deliberations on the Beninese side were: Comrade Guiruigissou Gado, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the External Relations Commission of the PRPB Central Committee and minister of equipment and transport; Comrade Joseph (Deglace), member of the Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Commission for Ideological Training and Revolutionary Education of the Central Committee; Comrade Soule Dankoro, member of the Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Social Affairs Commission of the Central Committee, and minister of trade, handicrafts, and tourism; Comrade Francois Kojo Azodogbehou, member of the Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Rural Development Commission of the Central Committee; Comrade (Chabi Lafia), member of the Central Committee and national executive

secretary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution; Comrade Ousmane Batoko, member of the Central Committee, member of the Executive Secretariat of the National Bureau of the Revolutionary Youth Organization of Benin and minister of culture, youth, and sports; Comrade (Soking Souteng), member of the Central Committee representing the secretary general of the National Union of Beninese Workers; Comrade (Zonghou Dogbo Florantine), representative of the president of the Organization of Women; Comrade (Kakpo Antoine), cadre at the Ministry of Finance and Economy; Comrade (Yebe Christophe), cadre at the Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperatives; Comrade (Amoussou Edmund Pierre), cadre at the Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Tourism; and Comrade (Ouetor Nestor), cadre at the Ministry of Plan and Statistics.

Those who participated on the Burkinabe side were: Comrade Captain Blaise Compaore, member of the CNR and minister of state delegated to the presidency of Burkina Faso in charge of justice; Comrade Captain Pierre Ouedraogo, member of the CNR and secretary general of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR]; Comrade (Sommet Valer), member of the CNR; Comrade (Yegbor Yenfa), member of the CNR and director of the health services of the National Armed Forces; Comrade Captain (Samo Bernard), member of the CNR and director of military engineering; Comrade Kader Cisse, member of the CNR and president of the Revolutionary Economic and Social Council; Comrade Lieutenant (Sedogo Goran), member of the CNR and director of the Orientations and National Armed Forces Affairs Division; Comrade (Konati Issa Dominique), member of the CNR and secretary general of Chamber of Commerce; Comrade Ouattamou Lamine, member of the CNR and minister of information and culture; Comrade Beatrice Damida, minister of environment and tourism; and Comrade Alima Traore, director for mobilization and Organization of Women at the National General Secretariat of CDR's.

Issued in Ouagadougou on 14 May 1986

[Signed] for the CNR of Burkina Faso by Comrade Captain Blaise Compaore, member of the CNR and minister of state delegated to the Presidency of Burkina Faso in charge of justice and for the PRPB by Comrade Girigissou Gado, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the External Relations Commission of the PRPB Central Committee, and minister of equipment and transport.

National Broadcasting Officials, Others Suspended

AB142130 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso, today, Wednesday, 14 May 1986, presided over the Cabinet meeting which began at 0800. The meeting examined the items on its agenda and made some decisions before closing at 1700.

Concerning the suspensions from duty, the following decisions were made: At the level of the minister of water resources, the meeting approved the proposed suspension of Comrade Ouango (Daniende) and which was decided upon by the General Assembly of the CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] of the National Office for Dams and Hydro-agricultural Development. He is therefore suspended for counterrevolutionary and anti-CDR activities.

At the level of the Ministry of Information and Culture, the director of the broadcasting corporation has been suspended for poor coverage of the arrival ceremony of the all-women's motor race in front of the Presidency of the Republic on 8 May 1986. Comrade Kabore Marie Therese, president of the organizing committee of the all-women's motor race, has been suspended for poor organization of the arrival ceremony of the all-women's motor race in front of the Presidency of the Republic on 8 May 1986.

The director of the broadcasting corporation was suspended also for poor coverage of the toast given in honor of the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, on 8 May 1986.

Also, (Sigue) Bouraima, technical adviser and editor in chief at the broadcasting corporation, has been suspended for laxity and shirking his responsibilities.

GHANA

Tribunal Sentenced 9 to Death for Attempted Coup

AB151827 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The National Public Tribunal today sentenced nine persons to death by firing squad on charges of preparing to overthrow the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council]. They are Mawuli Kofi Dra-Goka, Yaw Brefo Berko, Kyereme Djan, Samuel Boamah Panyin, Ahmed Dente Braimah Kankani, Warrant Officer Class II Samuel Charles Lartey Afro, Private Charles Koomson, Eric Goka, and Alanko. The Tribunal also sentenced Evelyn Goka to 5 years' imprisonment and Esinam Adjei to 3 years' imprisonment for aiding a criminal Alanko to escape lawful arrest. The Tribunal however acquited and discharged Frank Goka, Christian Goka, and Nana Yaw Krobo Edusei.

Passing judgment, the Tribunal noted with concern why Ghanaians should use millions of dollars to plan a coup to put the lives of innocent people in danger. The Tribunal said this has been happening for some time now and warned that adequate punishments should be meted out to such people when caught.

LIBERIA

Doe Speaks to Legislators About Reconciliation

AB152154 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The president of Liberia, Samuel K. Doe, today said that government's constant appeal [word indistinct] for dialogue and reconciliation in the supreme interest of this nation should not be considered a sign of weakness.

President Doe was speaking in Monrovia today when he addressed the national legislators during his regular session at the Capitol. The president observed that the recent attitude on the part of opposition party leaders would appear to create some difficulties in [words indistinct] adding, government cannot certainly subscribe to actions which peculiarly tend to undermine the Constitution of our nation. President Doe informed the legislators that following the 5 May meeting in Monrovia of political parties at the offices of the Liberia Council of Churches, members of the opposition, led by Dr Edward B. Kesselly, withdrew their statement read at the meeting and agreed that such statements would not be released to the press.

Regrettably, and in violation of the agreement reached, a paper which was read by Dr (Jabawu Kolor), and not Mr Kpoleh, as reported by the media, was released to the press, President Doe said. President Doe explained that during the 5 May meeting held at the residence of Archbishop Michael Francis, officials of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] rejected the statement of the opposition leaders, much of which President Doe said, tended to contravene the Constitution of this country.

Finance Minister Cited on Economic Issues
AB142225 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The Liberian Government has made requests to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund [IMF] and other foreign friends for technical assistance to improve the country's economy, Finance Minister Robert Tubman said yesterday. He said some positive results have been received, including the arrival yesterday of a 6-man team from the IMF to work along with Liberian Government officials. Minister Tubman was speaking yesterday during a press conference at the Finance Ministry. During the conference, Minister Tubman disclosed that actions have been taken to implement measures announced by President Samuel K. Doe in his state-of-the economy Address of 2 May.

The finance minister said government has already held discussions with some foreign friends for technical assistance in terms of expertise and funding for the audit of public corporation to be privatized. He said government was seeking expert advice to ascertain the true value of the public corporations before sale of (?partial) participation by investors in the corporations was sanctioned. Minister Tubman said following this exercise, a panel would be set up to study the bids for sale or participation in the public corporations to be privatized. He said the role of the Bureau of General Auditing in the exercise will include defining the terms of reference for the audits to be conducted at the public corporations.

Minister Tubman said some of the World Bank and IMF experts will assist in the areas of expenditure control and tax collection at the Finance Ministry while others will oversee the surrender of 25 percent earnings by exporters to the National Bank.

Minister Tubman further said his ministry was in the process of compiling a debt registry to know exactly how much was outstanding to local and foreign creditors and to plan payment of these debts. He said the Finance Ministry will, in due course, commission a study of taxations which are to the mutual advantage of the government and businessmen.

NIGERIA

Government To Sign Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty
AB150902 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Nigeria is to sign the necessary clause in the nuclear nonproliferation treaty to enable her to expedite action on the nation's nuclear (?reactor) project. The minister of science and technology, Professor Emmanuel Emovon, announced this during a tour of the Center for Energy Research and Development at the University of Ife. He explained that this was the only condition which remains to be fulfilled.

The director of the center, Dr (Okumola Solawo), told the minister that about 1.5 million naira was required to install equipment already procured for the project. He stated that since its inception 10 years ago, more than 14 million naira had been spent on the project, while supplementary equipment will be procured as soon as funds are made available.

Indian Government Denies Report on Smuggling
AB151944 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Indian Government has denied a newspaper report that a Nigerian diplomat smuggled about 4 million naira worth of gold into the country. This followed the protest yesterday against the publication by Nigeria's high commissioner in New Dehli, Rear Admiral Benson Okujaguo. The Nigerian mission also sent a rejoinder to the editor of the newspaper demanding a revision of the publication.

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives CAR, Gabonese Envoys
AB151527 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, this morning received Michel Salle, secretary of state at the CAR president's office and secretary general of the CAR Government. Michel Salle delivered a message from the CAR head of state, General Andre Kolingba, to his brother and friend, Gen Eyadema. The CAR head of state's envoy was accompanied by two of his fellow countrymen: Prof (Sedaya Ngaro), and Albert (Kouda), magistrate and member of the CAR High Court. At the end of the meeting, which was attended by Atsou Koffi Amega, Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Salle met the press and underlined the importance of relations between the CAR and Togo.

[Begin recording] [Salle] I delivered a message from my president, General Andre Kolingba to His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe

Eyadema. In my opinion it is a private message so I cannot disclose its contents.

[Unidentified reporter] You held talks with the head of state. Could you enlighten us on the issues you discussed with him?

[Salle] We mainly discussed cooperation between Togo and the CAR, my country. This cooperation is on a very sound footing, especially since our two countries are destined to cooperate with each other. [end recording]

The second person to be received by the head of state at the Presidency this morning was Martin Bongo, Gabonese Minister of state for foreign affairs. He delivered a message from President Omar Bongo of Gabon to his friend and brother, Gen Eyadema. Moussa Barry Barque, member of the Political Bureau and minister of equipment, mines, and posts and telecommunications, and Atsou Koffi Amegah, Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation attended the meeting.

Reportage on Togo-Gabon Joint Commission Session

Foreign Minister Bongo Arrives

AB142158 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] A foreign personality arrived in our capital late this afternoon. He is the Gabonese minister of state for foreign affairs, Martin Bongo, who is leading a delegation of experts from his country. This delegation will meet that of Togo tomorrow morning within the framework of the sixth session of the Togo-Gabon Joint Commission.

Atsou Koffi Amegah, member of the Central Committee of the Rally of the Togolese People and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, welcomed Martin Bongo upon his arrival. He was accompanied by the Gabonese ambassador to our country, Alain Maurice Mayombo, and his close aides.

Meeting Begins 15 May

AB151706 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] The sixth session of the Gabon-Togo permanent joint commission opened in Lome this morning in the presence of ministerial delegations of both countries. The meeting, which will last 3 days, will discuss cooperation in the areas of trade, culture, social welfare, fishing, agriculture, telecommunications, and the movement of people. It follows the Libreville meeting of February 1984 which examined the same issues.

Togo was represented at this morning's inaugural ceremony by Kpotivi Lacle, minister of the interior; Atsou Koffi Amegah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Samon Korto, minister of rural management; Poli Djalla, minister of commerce and transport; and Yaovi Adodo, minister of planning and industry. Members of the Gabonese delegation were Martin Bongo, minister of state for foreign affairs; Agambe Felix, diplomatic adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ms Chantal (Leddy), presidential adviser on international affairs.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Speaks at Dinner For 'Arafat 14 May

MB151001 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 May 86

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at a dinner in honor of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in Luanda on 14 May — recorded]

[Text] Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, esteemed comrades and friends:

It is with great satisfaction that we welcome Comrade Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his delegation to our country for the first time today. In him we hail a distinguished freedom fighter, an outstanding revolutionary leader of our era who embodies the unshakable determination and resolve of the oppressed people of Palestine. Our people have long awaited this opportunity directly express all our esteem and admiration for Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, and through him, to his heroic people for the courageous and unselfish manner in which they have been fighting for the liberation of Palestine.

Your heroism and capacity to resist the enemy go down in the annals of modern history as brilliant examples which encourage peoples still suffering under oppression or subject to permanent aggression by imperialism to struggle for their inalienable rights, freedom, and social justice. The Palestinian people have been proving that a people determined to stubbornly and bravely defend their fundamental rights cannot be defeated whatever the power of their enemies and the hardships demanded from them.

Comrades, you have borne the hideous massacres Sabra, Shatila, and others. You have resisted all imperialist ploys and maneuvers designed to divide the Palestinian people and destroy the PLO in order to neutralize their struggle for liberation. We are, therefore, fully convinced that despite the difficult moments you are facing today, time will eventually do justice to the Palestinian people who will be free and masters of their own destiny and thus see the compensation for the enormous efforts and hardships that they have had to endure.

The best children, heroic combatants, and martyrs of the cause of independence and freedom of Palestine have not died in vain. Whether imperialism accepts it or not, your people will create their independent and sovereign state, thus fulfilling their right and most profound aspiration. In this struggle you can always count on the solidarity and sympathy of the Angolan people.

The Angolan people, subjected to colonial oppression for centuries, know too well the price of freedom and cannot but feel solidarity with people still fighting foreign domination. We are in the same trench with all those peoples fighting for a better and more human world, where all may aspire to happiness and fulfill their dreams. The common struggle of our peoples and their respective revolutionary vanguards have forged links of friendship and militant solidarity, and it is our hope that your current visit will serve to further develop and strengthen such links.

Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, despite the distance that separates us, our two peoples are faced with similar situations because they live in areas of great tension where aggressive and expansionist regimes, employing fascist methods, seek to subject or even annihilate, by force of arms, independent states and liberation movements. The Zionist Israeli regime and the racist South African regime cooperate with each other. They are supported by the U.S. administration of Ronald Reagan and seek to impose their policies upon our two peoples through prolonged and unjust wars. The more aggressive the Reagan administration's policy becomes the more aggressive the behavior of these reactionary regimes and the counterrevolutionary forces supported by them will be. For this reason, Israel and South Africa have lately shown themselves to be more arrogant toward our peoples by violating all norms of international law and the UN resolutions.

We could say that, in southern Africa, racist South Africa plays a role similar to that of Israel in the Middle East. The independent countries of southern Africa will continue to demand that the racist South Africans respect their territorial integrity, sovereignty, and the right to choose their own path of economic and social development, and that the Pretoria regime fulfills the UN decisions on Namibian independence and the urgent need to abolish apartheid.

On the prevailing situation in the Middle East, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola once again reaffirms that, in its opinion, the conflict will reach a satisfactory and final solution once the rights of the Palestinian people to the formation of their own independent and sovereign state have been recognised and fulfilled. The Angolan Government reiterates its support for and solidarity with the struggle that the people of Palestine have been waging under the leadership of their combat vanguard, the PLO, either in political, military, or diplomatic fields for the fulfillment of that noble goal. Accordingly, the Angolan Government regards it as of utmost urgency to hold an international conference on the Middle East with the participation, on an equal footing, of the permanent members of the UN Security Council and interested parties, including the PLO, in the search for a negotiated and peaceful solution.

Dear comrades, in conclusion I wish our distinguished guest a pleasant stay in our country. We believe that your stay will undoubtedly contribute to strengthening the friendship between our two peoples. Allow me to express my wishes of happiness and enormous successes to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and the people of Palestine in the arduous struggle they are waging for their liberation.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain! [applause]

UNITA Rebels To Face Offensive With Modern Weapons

AU151043 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 15 (AFP) — Angola's UNITA rebels are equipped with modern weapons and ready to face an expected new offensive by Luanda government forces, the movement's foreign relations secretary Jeremias Chitunda said here Thursday. He refused to confirm reports that Stinger anti-aircraft missiles supplied by Washington had reached UNITA,

but he said the rebels were "very pleased with the response of the United States to our appeal."

Mr. Chitunda claimed that operations by UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) in the north of the country had obliged Luanda to redeploy its forces instead of launching its offensive when expected at the end of the rainy season in May. He also said UNITA did not believe the Soviet Union would be able to give the Angolan authorities more support than it did in the previous offensives of August and September last year. Mr. Chitunda said Luanda's prime concern was to protect its oilfields, diamond mines and coffee plantations which were its chief source of revenue and had enabled it to pay for the estimated 30,000 Cuban soldiers helping in Angola's defence against UNITA and its South African backers.

Mr. Chitunda reiterated UNITA's willingness to talk with Luanda's Marxist government to bring about a national unity government and the departure of foreign troops, and called for international pressure on Luanda to this end. He repeated UNITA warnings that Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda risked reprisals for his hostility towards the rebel movement, and expressed fears that Zambia could be used as a base for attacks on UNITA by Cuban and Soviet forces.

BOTSWANA

Masire Disappointed Over Lack of Investment

MB141702 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has expressed disappointment over the level of investment Botswana has attracted since the introduction of the financial assistance policy and the start of the disinvestment campaign in South AFrica. In an interview with the editor of the *AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST*, Mr (Rio Lechelieu), this morning, Dr Masire said that he expected people to come and invest in Botswana, especially when the government is desperate to create jobs for Botswana. He said he had thought people who did not invest in South Africa would come and invest in Botswana, but this has not been happening.

Dr Masire said political stability and rapid economic development in Botswana was the result of the unity of the people of Botswana in forming one indivisible nation. He said another factor was the commitment of Botswana to honest hard work and said, in this regard, the public service and political organizations in Botswana deserve special commendation for providing a good example to all.

The president further said that revenue from mining deposits contributed to the increase in per capita income. However, he said that the statistical increase of the per capita income could be deceiving if at the same time it did not truly reflect the standard of living and quality of life. In recognition of the need to take the revenue from the mines back to the people, said the president, the government was establishing physical and social infrastructure to service the productive sectors.

On measures being taken to increase food self-sufficiency, Dr Masier said the national food strategy had identified areas of concentration for the development of agriculture. Botswana, he said, was looking at irrigated and rain-fed arable agriculture and already a moderate start had been made with the (Panda Matenga) farms.

External Affairs Minister Returns From Lesotho

MB141013 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, arrived in Gaborone yesterday evening from a 1-day official visit to Maseru, Lesotho. While in Lesotho Dr Chiepe held talks with government officials on bilateral, SADCC, and regional issues. While in Lesotho she made a courtesy call on His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II and the chairman of the Military Council, Major General Justinus Lekhanya. Dr Chiepe also met the ministries of trade and industry, interior, works, and their officials. She visited a school in Matsieng where she met 59 students from Botswana who are studying there. She told BOPA that the Bostwana Government appreciates assistance given to those students because most of them were those who had been unable to get Form IV places in Botswana.

Dr Chiepe visited Basotho Enterprise Development Corporation, a canning factory for beans and asparagus. She said she was impressed by the work done. Dr Chiepe was accompanied by her secretary, Mr Samuel Mphuchane and external affairs officer Miss (Moeding Thibedi).

COMOROS

Presidential Clemency Granted to 15 Coupists

AB141545 Paris AFP in French 1352 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moroni, 14 May (AFP) — Fifteen persons sentenced to various prison terms following the coup attempt in March 1985 in the Comoros have been released on parole, official sources have announced in Moroni. The names of those released on parole on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of President Ahmed Abdallah's return to power have not been immediately made public. It was pointed out in Moroni on Wednesday that those released cannot leave the country without prior permission. They must also report to the gendarmery once every 3 months.

It is recalled that last November about 80 people were tried in Moroni for their part in the coup attempt that took place on 8 March 1985 and which was foiled by the presidential guard. Seventeen persons were sentenced to life in prison at hard labor, 3 were placed under house arrest for 8 years, while 39 were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 1 to 5 years. This measure of clemency which affects 58 prisoners, 32 of whom are political, was taken by the Comoran president on 1 January 1986. Names of those to benefit from the measures were also not released at the time.

LESOTHO

OAU Secretary General Visits for Talks

MB151325 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The secretary general of the OAU, His Excellency Mr Ide Oumarou, this morning held his first round of talks with the Government of Lesotho. Mr Oumarou, who arrived in Maseru last night, met the minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable L.B Monyake; the minister of planning and economic affairs, the Honorable Dr Michael Sefali; the minister of state for interior, the Honorable Paul Mabathoana; the minister of labor and manpwoer development, the Honorable Ramohlanka Ntoi; and minister of transport and communications, the Honorable Colonel Moyani Makhanto. The OAU secretary general has been invited by his majesty the king to familiarize himself with developments in Lesotho in the context of Lesotho's unique position as a sovereign state completely surrounded by another state. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the discussions were wide-randing and in-depth. He described the atmosphere at the talks as cordial. Other meetings between the OAU chief and other ministries have been scheduled.

Former Minister Warned To Stop 'Meddling'

MB150929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0859 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Maseru, May 15, SAPA — The Military Council of Lesotho has warned a former minister in the deposed government of Chief Leabua Jonathan to stop meddling in politics or face tough action. A statement issued today by Colonel Sekhobe Letsie, a member of the military council, said Mr Tlake Mokone, a former minister of state, had been touring the constituency of Mpharane in the Mohales Hoek district "trying to sow confusion among the people of that constituency." He called him to his office yesterday and warned him against his political activities. Colonnel Letsie said Mr Mokone had been trying to confuse villagers over elections to village and district committees. He had reminded him that the military council had recently warned Chief Jonathan and a former cabinet minister, Chief Peete Peete, also to stop meddling in politics.

MOZAMBIQUE

Army Destroys Renamo 'Hideout,' Six Reported Dead

MB151326 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Units of the Mozambican army stationed in the north central province of Zambezia have destroyed a hideout of the South African-backed MNR bandits, killing six terrorists. The hideout was attacked during recent operations. One terrorist was captured and the army also seized a variety of war materiel.

Renamo Official Rejects Government Contacts

AU151225 Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 15 (AFP) — Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) fighting the leftist government in Maputo have rejected suggestions of talks with President Samora Machel, who has "lost his power," a senior MNR official said here Thursday. Evo Fernandes, MNR secretary general, said the only meeting his movement would consider to end the fighting which has raged since Mozambican independence from Portugal in 1975 would be with senior Mozambique military leaders who had "clean hands." He told AFP the rebels had not met with representatives of Mr. Machel's Frelimo party. But the guerrilla leader said he had held talks last February in Lisbon with a senior Mozambique military leader, General Bonifacio Gruveta, on the conditions required for opening such discussions.

Mr. Fernandes said his organization received no assistance from foreign sources, denying Mozambican charges that the guerrillas continued to be funded by South Africa despite a 1984 "non-aggression" pact signed by Pretoria and Maputo. He also said that the United States, at South Africa's urging, had asked the Portuguese Government to act as an intermediary between Maputo and the rebels. South Africa has in recent weeks intensified its diplomatic activities in the region, with its Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha meeting with U.S. African specialist Chester Crocker and with a number of his West European counterparts, including Portugal's Pedro Pires Miranda.

Commentary Says West 'Complacent' Toward Terrorism

MB151417 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 15 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The terrorist nature of activity by the South African-sponsored MNR bandits in Mozambique is clear to the Mozambican public. It is also clear to any outsider who cares to examine the evidence. Surprisingly, however, the problem of terrorism in Mozambique is receiving scant attention in the current international outcry against terrorist activities. In this respect, a new film made by a Swedish team may help to increase international public awareness of the problem. The film, which has already been shown on Swedish television, is due to be released in English under the title "Killing a Dream." The film contain stark images of mutilated villagers, wrecked schools and clinics, and places the blame squarely on South Africa. This is an admirable attempt to acquaint people of the West with the ugly face of terrorism in Mozambique.

Unfortunately, however, this film is an exception in Western media coverage of this country. The tendency is to justify terrorism in Mozambique by giving it another name. Western radio stations, for example, rarely use the word terrorism in reference ot MNR activity in Mozambique. When a bomb explodes in a West Berlin discotheque, it is immediately identified as a terrorist bomb, but when a bomb explodes outside a Maputo apartment building it is presumed to have been planted by people described as guerrillas or rebels or dissidents or, blandest of all, the government's political opponents.

It is not only the Western media which is absorbed in this attempt to camouflage terrorism. The terrorists also obtain a veneer of respectability from those governments which allow MNR representatives to operate openly. In the Portuguese capital last month, for example, the MNR announced publicly that it was responsible for a car bomb explosion in Maputo which injured 50 people. That was an act of terrorism by any rational person's definition, but the man who claimed responsibility on behalf of the South African-sponsored MNR is still walking around Lisbon in complete freedom. This complacent attitude toward terrorism in Mozambique is not exclusive to Portugal. Some other Western countires share this reluctance to call terrorism in Mozambique by its real name. For this reason, the new Swedish television documentary is a welcome development. If it is given the wide distribution it deserves in the West, it will make an important contribution toward the enlightenment of public opinion on a matter of real international importance.

SOUTH AFRICA

Text of Speech by P.W. Botha to President's Council

MB151442 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1234 GMT 15 May 86

[Text of speech by State President P.W. Botha to the President's Council in the President's Council Chamber in Cape Town — live]

[Text] Mr Chairman and members of the President's Council: the President's Council is a symbol of mutual understanding among peaceloving South Africans. Constitutionally, the President's Council plays a very important role, especially when parliament's three houses do not agree on the contents of proposed legislation. Therefore, I regard it as fitting to take this opportunity to speak on a few matters important to South Africa as a whole.

It has become clear to me, Mr Chairman, that disinformation in the announcement of blatant untruths by enemies of South Africa have created uncertainty and confusion about the government's constitutional intentions. The fact that the government is bound to negotiated reform is being exploited. Confusion is also being promoted by the continued visits by official and unofficial groups from outside, meddling in South Africa's internal affairs. Some of these groups have good intentions but others promote the confusion. The more the meddling continues, the more South Africans will have to resist confusion and misunderstanding. We do not want to divorce ourselves from our foreign relations, but meddling sometimes shows that certain countries seek to conceal their internal problems by meddling in ours. Consequently, there are questions among South Africans who want to live peacefully with one another in this country. Frequently, false impressions are created: that the government remains reluctant to protect and maintain that which is advantageous to the country built up by many generations and that we are on a path toward abdication. I reject these false impressions. We will not allow the spiritual and material inheritance of 300 years to fall into the hands of a revolutionary power clique without a fight. The powers of stability and responsibility are greater than the powers of anarchy. I regard it as necessary to once again clearly spell out the government's position in regard to reform and negotiation.

[Changes to English] I have often stated, Mr Chairman, that the South African Government is committed to peaceful, negotiated political and socioeconomic reform to achieve and maintain stability and progress for the Republic of South Africa. We do what we believe to be just, and not because we are pressurized to do so. It has become something of a cliche to say that whenever a country experiences a period of reform there is bound to be uncertainty. This is often accompanied by doubts concerning the government's ability to effectively administer the process of reform and to guarantee an acceptable solution. This uncertainty and doubt are compounded when a government embarks upon a program of major reform in the most important fields of human activity. Such uncertainty is in our case increased by forces of intimidation, destruction, and revolution. This uncertainty and doubt have, understandably so, induced many people to insist that the government should be specific, not only as regards the direction of the process of reform, but also as regards the contents of the end result. On the other hand, there are people including many who have consistently demanded moving from negotiated change, who demand of the government to issue a declaration if intent.

The argument is used that this should be done so as to provide impetus to the negotiating process, which must result in such meaningful change. However, many of the people in this category, Mr Chairman, as well as others who do not belong to this category, have stated that the government should not be prescriptive in any sense. In addition, they require that the agenda for negotiation should be open-ended. Clearly, there is a real risk that if the government should comply with the request for a declaration of intent, it would stand accused of being prescriptive. To complicate matters even further, some people and institutions have laid down certain preconditions which they require to be met, even before they enter into a process of negotiation. Others subscribe to political models and concepts that cannot be applied to the South African situation in their classical meaning. Some individuals are attempting to gain support for contemptuous disloyalty to our country in other countries.

As far as the government is concerned, Mr Chairman, it remains adamant that it is prepared to negotiate with citizens of South Africa, provided that they do not resort to violence as a means of attaining their political and other goals or call in foreign agencies to support them. The government is not a minor party in the so-called faction fighting. According to the law, the government represents the state. Any reform proposals must be made bearing this in mind. Negotiation of necessity implies that participants should accept that not all their requirements are likely to be met. It implies a willingness to listen, to discuss, and to seek solutions. But these solutions will result from deliberations by South Africans, in the interests of South Africans.

Essentially, it is a process of give and take, during which people are required on the one hand to scale down their demands, and on the other, to be lenient when required to make concessions to satisfy reasonable demands. It is in this spirit that the government approaches the process of negotiation, and I want to appeal to all who have made this choice for peaceful and constitutional change to display a similar disposition.

Having said this, I am constrained to decline requests to be specific about the end product, precisely because it must be a product of negotiation. We are at present dealing in parliament with a number of measures which are the result of such negotiation. I referred to these measures during my opening address in parliament, as well as during the discussions on the budget vote of the state president. I personally, Mr Chairman, and my government, have gone very far to meet the legitimate demands of various South African communities. But excessive demand can very easily lead to excessive reaction. I am not at the disposal of people who make such excessive demands. Consequently, in the interests of South Africa and our various population groups, I want to spell out emphatically certain important principles which are not negotiable.

First, whatever negotiated solutions we can produce will have to be implemented by parliament, since negotiated reform must be implemented constitutionally. This includes the possibility of general elections, or a referendum, or more referendums, in the case of drastic deviations from already accepted policies. Second, the government subscribes to certain fundamental norms and values by which it will be guided throughout the process of negotiation, in the belief that a negotiated settlement is only possible within the parameters of these norms and values. It will also be guided by these norms and values while it continues to govern the country as a civilized state.

These norms and values include the following, which will have to be entrenched in any new dispensation. First, the realization of the democratic ideal, since it is the government's accepted principle that only democratic institutions can meet the demands of justice and fairness. This means that a democratic dispensation of government which must accommodate the legitimate political aspirations of all South African communities must be designed and implemented. Such a dispensation must take cognizance of and reflect the multicultural nature of the South African society, and must provide for visible and effective protection of minority groups, and the rights against domination and for self-determination for such groups and communities. South Africa is a country of minorities and a multicultural society. Its diversity is a fact that must be accepted.

The government is committed to devise such democratic solutions in cooperation with South Africans who are also committed to peaceful and democratic solutions and who reject violence as a means of achieving political goals. In this respect, it is the government's conviction that only purposeful broadening of democracy of the South African society at large and accompanying socioeconomic reform can ensure lasting peace and stability.

In the second instance, adherence ... [changes thought] the second principle, adherence to Christian values and civilized norms, with recognition and protection of freedom of faith and worship. This principle is a cornerstone of our existence as a civilized state. The third principle: maintenance of the sovereignty and the integrity the Republic of South Africa. This requires well-disciplined and suitably equipped security forces. It means that South Africa must be able to protect the integrity of its borders, as well as to defend its people against internationally organized terrorism and to maintain law and order.

Nobody in these days must underestimate our determination in this regard. As a regional power in southern Africa, this is our indisputable duty.

The fourth principle is the sanctity and indivisibility of law and the just application thereof, the independence of the judiciary, and the equality of all under the law. The fifth principle: liberty as a cornerstone of true democracy, which must manifest itself on different levels, first, on the personal and individual level, which also implies respect for and the protection of the human dignity, life, and property of all. Second, liberty on the group and community level, which implies respect for and the promotion and protection of the right to self-determination of population groups and peoples. And third, liberty on the state and national level, to safeguard the integrity and freedom of the country and to secure the protection of our citizens in the application of civilized standards of justice, order, and security. True democracy, Mr Chairman, for the Republic of South Africa and all its peoples individually and collectively, must recognise each of these components of freedom, since the absence of such recognition will diminish, not increase, the freedom of our peoples. And the sixth principle: furtherance of private enterprise and effective competition as well as confidence in our economy. And the seventh principle: elimination of discrimination implying selection or unfavorable treatment or judicial action on the basis of race, cultural affiliation, or religious conviction.

[Changes to Afrikaans] Mr Chairman, with an eye toward these requirements, which are not negotiable in peaceful negotiation and coexistence, I announce that I want to form a national council. I said in my proposal that the aim of this council would be to give an opportunity for participation in the planning and preparation of a new constitutional dispensation, to give interim participation to black South Africans in the process of government, and to promote healthy relations between, and the right to human dignity and freedom, of all. The bill which will make this council possible has been drawn up and ready, and in a few days it will be published for comment by the responsible minis-ter before it is presented to parliament for discussion.

I want to call on all responsible South Africans now to assist the government with balance and great responsibility, to place and keep South Africa on the road of progress, stability, and security. This can only occur on the road of constitutional action. Racialism from whichever side cannot contribute anything. But I would be neglecting my responsibility if I did not make it clear that the government is determined to maintain order. People of violence should take note that if they do not stop their violence, they will find themselves facing the full power at the state's command, which has not in any way been exerted to the fullest yet. Let there be no misunderstanding about that.

It is my deepest wish that senseless violence should now end. I call on the media to be helpful in this regard. There is no reason for panic, but there is reason for responsible action. South Africa is much more than those who are so recklessly playing with its most important interests. Let us all consider our next step. Let us ensure orderly coexistence. And let us build a new South Africa. I thank you.

National, Political Reaction to Speech Reported

ASSOCOM Welcomes Remarks

MB151700 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1656 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 15, SAPA — ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] has welcomed the "many encouraging aspects" contained in the speech of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in regard to the imminent introduction of draft legislation concerning the introduction of a national statutory council. ASSCOM said it welcomed the re-affirmation to political, social and economic reform, the entrenchment of certain fundamental norms, removal of racial discrimination, furtherance of competition and the private enterprise system, the sanctity and indivisibility of the law and its equal application to all peoples and the independence of the judiciary.

"The association awaits with interest details of the draft bill to be tabled and reiterates its willingness to render whatever assistance it can in negotiations towards a new constitutional dispensation to include all race groups. We also welcome the fact that the draft bill will be available for public comment before being tabled in parliament, as this will facilitate inputs from a broad cross section of South African society as part of the consultative process," ASSOCOM said.

Eglin Disappointed

MB151929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1926 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 15, SAPA — The state president's statement to the President's Council today that a bill would be introduced to give blacks an interim say in governmental processes was "diappointing to say the least," the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said tonight. Commenting in Cape Town on Mr P.W. Botha's address earlier today, he said this was because there was "an urgent need to get negotiations going on a new constitution. The state president failed to take the one step that would unlock the door to real negotiation, namely to release Nelson Mandela." What South Africa needed was not words but bold imaginative action to get out of the impasse it was in, Mr Eglin said.

FCI on Commitment to Democracy

MB151949 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI] has reacted to the state president's speech in the President's Council this afternoon. In a statement released in Johannesburg, the FCI says it welcomes the state president's renewed commitment to the basic tenets of democracy and human rights as the touchstone of a new constitutional dispensation for the country. It also supports the announcement that comment will be invited on the draft bill introducing the national council before the bill is submitted to parliament. This procedure should ensure the widest possible participation in the new negotiation forum, it said.

Radio Commentary

MB160630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 16 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is stating the obvious to say that the national political debate has grown increasingly confused in recent months. This has been due partly to the normal uncertainties and apprehensions that emerge during a period of fundamental reform. But to a considerable degree it has been due also to purposeful disinformation from extremist factions at both ends of the political spectrum. The country has been witnessing among some of these groups a reckless disregard of constitutional processes and even of truth itself, and an apparent belief that the time is ripe for them to impose their programmes on South Africa.

In this situation the state president has acted timeously — with a warning specifically for the disinformation campaigners — in setting out his government's basic principles and goals during his address to the President's Council yesterday. The government was not on a road to abdication, he said. And it was not going to allow the spiritual and material legacy of 300 years simply to fall into the hands of a revolutionary power clique. Further, the fundamental parameters of reform — the non-negotiables in the process of change — have been set out clearly. Reform itself — the process of broadening democracy and socio-economic advancement for all South Africans — is essential for lasting peace and stability.

But the realisation of that goal requires the participants to abide by certain principles. The first being that any change must come about by constitutional means. It is fanciful to imagine that from the disorganised welter of extra-parliamentary disputation and pressures can possibly emerge a coherent programme of democratic reform. It is more than fanciful, it is dangerous; if anything, characterises the most active of the extra-parliamentary poltical movements it is their readiness to resort to violence to promote their aims and silence their opponents. Thus the first non-negotiable is that constitutional change will be implemented by parliament, and that where such change deviates sharply from present policy it should be approved by the voters in an election or referendum.

In addition, in a multicultural society like South Africa the democratic principle must of necessity meet the legitimate aspirations of all the communities. Protection for minorities is not an ideological concept; it is a prerequisite for democracy to survive in this country. As such it is an inherent condition in any approach to constitutional reform on democratic lines — as Christian civilised values and norms, national integrity, the sanctity of the law, free enterprise and rejection of discrimination are inherent conditions. Those who reject this course — who would operate outside these reform parameters — should be in no doubt about where they stand today. Those pursuing the path of violence, says Mr Botha, will inevitably have to face the full force of the state. Up to now the potential of that force has barely been tapped.

Commentary: Blacks Must 'Stand Up and Be Counted'
MB151209 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 15 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is clear that South Africa's constitutional development has now reach the point at which ordinary black people and their leaders are going have to stand up and be counted. Political convictions will have to be spelled out openly. In this year of historic reforms, the choice can no longer be postponed. It lies between wholehearted participation in the process of negotiating a democratic system or support for revolution on behalf of a Marxist ideology. That choice, a prominent government minister Mr F.W. De Klerk has stated, confronts every black individual as much as it does every white voter. He will have to decide between evolution and revolution and the future of the black community itself will depend on the answer, on how it reacts to the invitation to participate on the basis of fair dealing in a nondiscriminatory society.

There is no time left for fence sitting, Even in the most skeptical minds there can no longer be any doubt that the government of this country is sincere about creating a democratic dispensation negotiated by all groups in an undivided South Africa. The large number of far-reaching legislative changes being made in the present parliamentary session, scrapping decade-old discriminatory practices and providing equal opportunities in all spheres, is itself proof of that. So is the continuing progress in building structures for joint political decision-making as evidenced by the plan announced this week for second-tier provincial authorities. But providing structures for political participation up to second-tier government is about as far as the authorities are able to go in the present situation. If there is one thing all have agreed on, it is that unilateral action, even if it is preceded by negotiations behind the scenes, is not the way to achieve the final and most important breakthrough.

That breakthrough is the devising of a system of joint decision-making at the highest level of national government and if it is to be a genuinely fair and democratic system it can be achieved only through negotiation among the leaders of all groups in South Africa. It is true that many black community leaders who wish to take part in the process of building a democratic dispensation have been afraid to do so because of militant intimidation. Not only leaders but followers in the democratic camp have been cowed into silence by the murderous vendettas waged by radical movements.

The authorities, therefore, also have a responsibility. The democratic idea can grow at and thrive in the black community only in a social climate of law and order. Only where it is made possible for effective law enforcement to be applied can the democratically inclined — those who reject violence as a political instrument — speak their minds openly. But when that condition is met, it still remains for the black people to decide where they stand and to act accordingly. It is known that there is widespread hostility to the so-called comrades and their ideological masters, and support for efforts to impose law and order. That sentiment will have to find overt expression. Beyond that it will have to be transformed into an act of commitment if the negotiated democratic dispensation which all profess to want is to materialize. The black community in South Africa has reached a watershed in determining its future and a choice will have to be made.

Government 'Commitment to Reform' Praised
MB150938 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 15 May 86

[Station commentary: "Reform in South Africa"]

[Text] This week two significant announcements were made which demonstrate the commitment to reform in South Africa: a plan for involving blacks in second-tier government and the publishing of a bill which will give blacks full property rights. Together with other reforms announced in the past few weeks, these two measures add up to very substantial progress along the road of political and constitutional change in South Africa.

In this short space of time, the pass laws have been scrapped, influx control has been abolished, all South Africans have equal citizenship, they will have the same identity documents, blacks will become involved in second-tier government, and they will be able to acquire property on exactly the same basis as whites. These far-reaching moves not only free blacks from the hated pass laws and influx control, but give them permanence in greater South Africa outside the independent and self-governing black states with the same home ownership rights as whites.

These reforms highlight the fact that South Africa does not have a homogenous population, but is a country of minorities — 13 of them, which all insist on their own self-determination. At the same time there is acknowledgment of the interdependence existing between them and the need for coresponsibility to deal with this. The reforms taking place in the country are aimed at extending democratic rights and freedoms to all communities while ensuring that there will be no domination of one group over any of the others. In its quest for seeking a more just and equitable system of government for its various peoples, South Africa is determined to avoid the mistakes made repeatedly in the rest of Africa — that is, to accommodate rather than ignore the question of minority groups and their right to self-determination.

National Party-AWB 'Showdown' Looming
MB151343 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1338 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Pietersburg, May 15, SAPA — A huge political showdown is looming here as the National Party continues to plan its May 22 rally, despite threates from the militant right wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] to disrupt the meeting. The AWB succeeded in completely wrecking a meeting in Brits, addressed by the Deputy Minister for Information Mr Louis Nel, recently.

The Pietersburg meeting is to be addressed by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and the local MP, Mr Snyman, who will chair the meeting, has made it clear that a repeat performance will not be tolerated. He refused to comment further on the matter.

In a speech last night, the AWB leader, Mr Eugene Terreblanche, told 800 cheering supporters: "Mr Botha will not be speaking in Pietersburg — I will ...." He also unfolded a master plan to gain control of the Transvaal and the Free State at the polls, in order to restore the two Boer republics for "the Afrikaner volk." But he said the right could no longer afford to have two political parties, and urged the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] to join hands. Mr Terreblanche also warned that that AWB might have to step in and claim the Afrikaners' territory by force, if political structures collapsed during a possible revolution in South Africa. May new members were signed up by the AWB after the meeting, and it is clear that the movement enjoys considerable support in the northern Transvaal.

Nel Tours East London 'Problem Areas' 15 May

MB151632 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, says Parliament will have to ensure that security forces have enough power to fight radicals. Mr Nel visited various problem areas in East London today to gather information and to talk to leaders and black people in black unrest areas. Mr Nel flew over the (Meads) squatter camp in an Air Force heLicopter where more than 10,000 squatters are housed. People are living in tents while permanent housing is being provided. Mr Nel also paid a visit to Duncan village where he learned about the living conditions of its inhabitants. Mr Nel said he was assured of the residents' wil-lingness to maintain order in the area.

[Begin Nel video] My impression is that it is clear revolutionary elements in South Africa are trying to disrupt the lives of various black communities, that they are against any development by the state, or links with government and moderate blacks. My impression is also that it is clear that the government and police should act against those rrevolutionary elements who want to destroy the communities and that it be necessary that the police and security forces get powers from parliament to act effectively. [end video]

UCASA Urges Black Provincial Representation

MB151223 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1222 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 15, SAPA — The state president should "ensure adequate" black representation on the new second tier of government, the president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa [UCASA] said in a statement released in Pretoria today. Mr S.I.P. Kgame said the president should consult with all existing political organizations without excluding any group for genuine broad participation of blacks in the decision-making process.

Mr Kgane cautiously welcomed the new dispensation but warned that the system of government-appointed representatives would "not expand democracy but will in fact be resisted because it removes popularly elected members of the provisional councils." UCASA hoped that more blacks would be encouraged to play a meaningful role in the control and administration of their local areas by participating in the black local authorities. He also hoped that extra funds from the new system would be available to be used to "correct the neglect of the past for which the development boards were responsible when they maladministered black affairs."

EPG, ANC Expected To Confer in Lusaka

MB151324 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The crew of the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] is expected to meet with ANC President Oliver Tambo in Lusaka next week. As Howard Barrell reports, the news comes as the EPG wraps up its current tour of South Africa.

[Barrell] According to reports reaching the Zimbabwean capital, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda announced next Wednesday's meeting at a press conference in Lusaka today. But an ANC official spokesman said the movement had not yet been approached for a meeting on Wednesday with the Commonwealth group. The ANC would, however, agree to such a meeting, he said. It has become clear in recent weeks that the ANC is somewhat suspicious of the manner in which the Commonwealth group has been working. Last week, the ANC said that as far as it was concerned, there was no role for the Commonwealth group in arranging a process towards negotiation between the ANC and the government.

Minister To Investigate Detention of UDF Members

MB150656 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2227 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Grahamstown, May 14, SAPA — Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange has undertaken to investigate the detention in Port Alfred of several people, including Mr Gugile Nkwinti and his wife Mrs Koleka Nkwinti, according to Mr E.K. Moorcroft, PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP Albany. "He has also assured me he will let me know as soon as he has results," added Mr Moorcroft today.

The detentions were made in a police crime-prevention operation which took place in the early hours of yesterday morning. The pre-dawn raid also followed various unrest-related incidents, including the necklace death in Port Alfred. A community spokesman today told reporters that a total of 21 people had been detained in the raid. Lieutenant Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, SAP liaison officer for the eastern Cape, was not able to confirm the number of arrests made but said tonight that several people had been detained in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. Although he did not have all the names of those detained available tonight, he confirmed that the Nkwintis had been arrested.

White Collar Unions Told To Take 'Harder Line'

MB151200 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1043 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 15, SAPA — White collar municipal trade unions should adopt a harder line and be prepared to use all forms of industrial action insead of meek acceptance in cases where the interests of their members are affected, the director-general of the Department of Manpower, Dr P.J. van Der Merwe, said today. Addressing the Institute of Municipal Personnel Practitioners seminar in Johannesburg, he said the "responsible" unions representing white collar workers had become powerless because they had accepted increasing state control. The result was apathy among members, with the majority of Johannesburg's members indicating they would not belong to a union if they were given the choice. Only those who made use of services such as group assurance and personal loans were interested in membership.

Unions representing white collar municipal trade unionism were not allowed to strike and the state prescribed the maximum salary increase for which they could negotiate. The relevant question was whether these registered "responsible" unions in fact qualified under the real definition of trade unions, Dr van der Merwe said. This meant being independent of employers in negotiating, regarding collective bargaining and members' interests as a major function and being prepared to be militant by using industrial action.

Seven Reported Dead in KwaNdebele Violence

MB151356 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1351 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, May 15, SAPA — Seven people have died in the KwaNdebele riots the past two days, a government spokesman said in Siyabuswa today. Only one of them died as a result of police action, he said, however, while two were wounded by police. Damage estimated at over R4m was caused by what some termed "the popular revolt against independence" in Weldevrede, Waterval, Klipplatdrift, Kwaggafontein, and Tweefontein. A total of 41 businesses, nine houses, and 10 vehicles were destroyed, the spokesman said.

"KwaNdebele cabinet and ibandla lamakhosi (tribal chiefs) have held discussions regarding a motion put forward recently in the KwaNdebele legislative assembly to approve the existence of the Imbokotho cultural organisation, but no decision has yet been taken," he said. The Imbokotho "vigilantes" — headed by Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana — have been accused of assaulting and killing Ndebeles who opposed "independence." "At present the situation is calm and under control," the spokesman said. Police were however continuing their patrols.

SADF Reportedly Ransacks Soweto School

MB151521 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1509 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 15, SAPA — The Immaculata (Holy Cross) High School in Diepkloof, Soweto, was last night "ransacked" by about 300 members of the South African Defence Force, the principal Sister Therese said today. A spokesman for the SADF said the could not comment until he received a telex containing the allegations. Sister Therese said the soliders, accompanied by four black policemen, arrived at the school in about 10 trucks at 11pm. They broke into her office, took away some signs and documents and left a sjambok on her desk, she said. She said they then forced open the locks of each classroom. "They ransacked all the cupboards and left everything in a mess. They stole six intercoms. They left some literature behind, giving a number where we could get police protection," she said.

Police Assault Students Meeting in Rocklands

MB151551 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 15, SAPA — Police charged pupils attending a meeting at Rocklands Senior Secondary School in Mitchell's Plain today and beat them with quirts. One child was reported to have collapsed and to have been taken to hospital. According to residents and pupils, seven police vans entered the school grounds while pupils from seven schools were attending a meeting addressed by community leader, Mr Johnny Issel. "We were holding the meeting inside the school when the police came," a pupil said. "The pupils were leaving the building when the police charged us without warning us or telling us to disperse. One boy who ran away from the crowd was caught and severely beaten," the pupil said.

A housewife said a boy who was sjambokked by eight policemen collapsed near her home and was taken to hospital by teachers. The woman said two vans chased the boy in the schoolgrounds. "They cut him off. Eight policemen jumped out and started hitting the boy with their sjamboks. He ran into one of the vans. They followed him and hit until he ran outside. He ran towards my home, collapsed and tried to crawl away before he fainted," she said. The pupils at the meeting were from Rocklands, Tafelsig, Spinedale, Mondale, Beacon Hill, Glendale, and Portlands Senior Secondary Schools.

Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, a police liaison officer, said quirts were used to disperse people at the school after a group failed to disperse. He said the warning was given at 10.30am after an illegal gathering, freedom songs had been sung, "black power" salutes given and a police vehicle stoned. Two people — aged 19 and 21 — were taken away for questioning. Police said one was a law student from the University of the Western Cape and the other was a pupil. By 12.30pm no injuries had been reported. Police said pupils at Manenberg Senior Secondary School dispersed after being warned to do so at 11.40am today after yellow pages directories were set alight.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 15 May

MB151748 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1747 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 15, SAPA — Here follows the unrest report

up to 7pm issued by the police Public Relations Divison in Pretoria.

At Lynville near Witbank, a policeman used pistol fire to disperse two men when his home was stoned. No injuries were reported.
At Atteridgeville near Pretoria, the post office was petrol bombed causing slight damage.
At KwaThema near Springs, the SADF used tear smoke to disperse a mob when their vehicle was stoned.
At Soweto (Witwatersrand), the SAP dispersed a mob with birdshot when a delivery vehicle was stoned. No injuries were reported.
A policeman was injured when the vehicle he was escorting was stoned. He used pistol fire to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported.
In other incidents a private dwelling was stoned and three vehicles were hijacked.
At Kathlehong near Germiston, a private dwelling was extensively damaged by arsonists. The SAP dispersed mobs with tear smoke when a road was barricaded and an SAP vehicle was stoned.
A private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.
At Mitchell's Plain near Athlone, scholars refused to comply with a request from police to disperse. The SAP arrested two men after the mob was dispersed with sjamboks.
In another incident, the driver of a vehicle was injured when it was stoned.
At Mannenburg near Cape Town, railway police dispersed a mob with tear smoke, and at one stage with birdshot, when their vehcile was stoned on two occasions.
At Mankeng near Kroonstad, a man was arrested when a private home was stoned.
At Kabokweni near White River, a man was injured when his vehicle was stoned.
At Heideveld in the Cape peninsula, a delivery vehicle was destroyed when it was petrol bombed.
At KwaDabeka near Pinetown, the charred body of a man was found.
At Lingehelihle near Cradock, three policemen were injured when their vehicle was stoned. They fired tear smoke and birdshot to disperse their attackers, wounding and arresting a man and also arresting three others.
Minor incidents where buses and private vehicles were stoned occurred at Guguletu, Bonteheuwel, Mannenburg, Heideveld, all in the western Cape, Pockland in Bloemfontein, Mankeng near Kroonstad, Tembisa in Kempton Park, and on the Numbi/White River road.
Incidents of intimidation occurred at Ikutseng near Warrenton, Kathlehong near Germiston, and Kutsoanong near Odendaalsrus.

Report ends.

16 May

MB160852 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0850 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 16, SAPA — Follows the overnight unrest report issued by police Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

At Fingo near Grahamstown the owner of a house fired shots when a group of blacks threw a petrol bomb at his house. No injuries were reported.
At Motherwell near Port Elizabeth, a black man was arrested for throwing stones at police and private vehicles.
At Bridgeton near Oudtshoorn a policeman was slightly injured when he was stoned by a group of coloureds. The policeman fired shots at his attackers, but no one was injured.
A school was damaged by arsonists at Evaton in the Vaal Triangle, while at Soweto, Johannesbrug, arsonists extensively damaged a delivery vehicle. Three black owners of vehicles were also forced to hand over their vehicles to groups of blacks.
Thirty-five blacks were arrested on charges of intimidation at Soekmekaar in the far northern Transvaal.
Police used quirts [whips] to disperse a group of stonethrowing coloureds at Mannenberg near Cape Town.
At Mankeng near Kroonstad a municipal policeman fired rubber bullets when his vehicle was attacked and stoned by a group of blacks, and at Tumahole near Parys a Development Board official fired birdshot to disperse a group of blacks stoning Development Board offices. No injuries were reported.
At Galashewe near Kimberly arsonists using petrol bombs set to and extensively damaged a private vehicle.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Zolani Arson Attack

"The home of one of the Zolani residents who recently sought a Supreme Court interdict restraining 16 other residents in the township 'from operating as vigilantes' was subjectd to an arson attack early yesterday morning," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 13 May reports on page 2. There were also at least three similar attacks on Zolani community leaders. "According to residents, it is believed the attacks were revenge-motivated as a 'vigilante' had been 'set alight' about 10pm on Sunday."

Police 'Burst Into' Clinic

"Plainclothes police armed with shotguns burst into the Sacla clinic in Crossroads yesterday while the Crossroads Executive Committee and medical staff were meeting to discuss the closure of the clinic on Monday last week," another report on the same page says. Police are reported to have searched the clinic and then left without giving any reason for the search. Police say they entered the clinic after an armed man was seen in the area.

Hendrickse 'Furious' Over Bulldozing

"Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse yesterday threatened to obstruct bulldozers sent by a Uitenhage City Council official to destory the shacks of service-payment defaulters in a colored emrgency camp," the *CAPE TIMES* reports on page 4. Hendrickse said he was " 'furious with the insensitivity of the department which would appear to be more concerned about debt collecting than the volatile situation that might erupt in the area.' "

CAPE TIMES on EPG

In an editorial on page 6, the *CAPE TIMES* says the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) "is now playing a serious

role as honest broker in the South African conflict. Discreet as they are, the appear to mean business." Going by "previous form," it is likely President Botha "will stall for time, displaying sufficient interest in the EPG's proposals to warrant that body's reporting back to the Commonwealth premiers in favourable terms in June. But the issue cannot be put off indefinitely." "The country is sliding into a condition of siege, internally and externally, as confidence ebbs and the sanctions lobby advances. The EPG's mission represents another last-minute opportunity for South Africa to turn away from violence and counter-violence and to seek a peaceful solution. Let it not be thrown away."

Malan on ECC

"South Africa could not allow organisations like the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) to break down the country's ability to fight communism, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 14 May reports on page 4. Malan told members of the House of Representatives that he was "encouraged" by their determination "to fight off the communist onslaught" and said "attempts were being made to gain control of the youth and everyone had a duty to make sure this did not happen."

Conservative MPs Speak in Parliament

"The government was promoting the cause of revolutionaries in South Africa as if it were following a handbook, Dr Fredie Hartzenberg (CP [Conservative Party], Lichtenberg) said in the Constitutional Development and Planning Budget debate," another report on the same page says. Hartzenberg told the House of Assembly that "instead of financially assisting those areas where there had been no black unrest, it had put millions of rands into those districts where violence and revolution was prevalent." The paper also notes that another CP MP, Jan Hoon, told the House of Assembly that "the SABC had become a propaganda arm of the National Party" and "SATV had in various incidents made concerted efforts to put the Conservative Party in a bad light."

Further on Ministers' Comments

In other reports on ministers' comments in parliament, *THE CITIZEN* notes that Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said "hand-grenades were issued to policemen patrolling townships on a selective basis and only in extraordinary circumstances," and that the police "had not received any specific complaints about non-Whites making inflammatory speeches directed against whites." Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen declined to comment on whether he or his deputy had been consulted on the banning of the Congress of South African Students and Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said "residents of Lawaaikamp near George, who could not provide their own homes would not be allowed to remain."

CITIZEN on Reforms

Commenting on recent reforms, including the granting of freehold rights to blacks, the scrapping of the development boards, the pass laws, and influx control, and the replacement of the provincial council system, in an editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says "the far-reaching moves that affect Blacks are to be welcomed unreservedly, since they not only free them from the pass laws and influx control but give them permanence as citizens, with the same home ownership rights as Whites. Unfortunately, the radicals have dismissed most of the changes as insignificant, though they are the most vital yet introduced under reform." Turning to the new provincial government system, the paper says that while it is "not completely comfortable with this constitutional development," "the fact that other races can be appointed to the executive committees suggests the system will be multiracial, and to the extent that all races can have a say in provincial matters, it is a most worthwhile development." While there are many reforms still to be made and blacks "have still to be given their rightful place in the political dispensation," "what has been and is being done constitutes a radical departure from the situation as it was and South Africa will never be the same."

Advertising Campaign Ignored by Whites

"The Government's 'This Is the Reality' advertisement campaign mounted after the State President opened Parliament in January was read by 45 percent and missed or ignored by 55 percent of urban White South Africans," the paper reports on page 8. An Omnicheck poll of 1,306 whites found that of those who had read the advertisement, 46 percent reacted positively, 21 percent negatively, and 33 percent said they were neutral. More men than women said they had read the advertisement, but there was little difference on the basis of language, with 47 percent of the Afrikaans speakers and 43 percent of the English speakers saying they had read it.

PFP Provincial Leader on Backlash

"The leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] opposition in the Transvaal Provincial Council, Mr Douglas Gibson, yesterday called on the State to 'shoot those who must be shot' to put and end to violence. By this he meant 'all people' who resorted to violence, Mr Gibson said during a no-confidence debate in which he expressed shock about the government's apparent fear of White backlash," the paper reports on the same page. Gibson also "called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to opt out of the Government and lead a new political realignment in South Africa."

Parliamentary 'Reform' Session

"With only 28 working days to the end of the first 1986 sitting of Parliament, 22 bills still being considered by standing committees inclade many of the major reform measures," Brian Stuart writes on page 10. "In addition, Bills to bring about the new provincial bodies, to establish a joint Natal-KwaZulu administrative body, and to restore South African citizenship for Blacks have not yet been tabled and published." The National Party will hold its federal congress between the first and second sittings of parliament to discuss the Seperate Amenities and Group Areas Acts and many factors "point to a busy 'reform' session of Parliament which it resumes in August. Blacks' rights will enjoy priority in many of the measures."

Scrapping of Group Areas Recommended

"The total scrapping of the Group Areas Act will 'create tremendous job opportunities and offer stability to the nation,' says the report of a House of Delegates committee," the paper reports on page 12. The committee recommended that the act be scrapped in its entirety or, if this is not possible, that at least agricultural land be exempted from its provisions.

Hotel Profits Plunge

"The hotel industry's profits plunged by a massive R61.5 million to an overall loss of R1.7 million last year, compared with the previous year's aggregate profits of R59,5 million," *THE CITI ZEN* reports on page 15. However, "hoteliers and related sectors remain confident of a recovery." The largest decreases occurred in the Witwatersrand, the Garden Route and Little Karoo, and the Cape Peninsula.

Unrest in Seshego

"Post primary schooling ground to a halt in Seshego yesterday when pupils fled from South African Defence Force troops and Lebowa police," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 14 May reports on page 2. "Tension has gripped the trouble-torn Seshego township where the army moved in on Monday night in at least 12 trucks. Police are patrolling the streets and eight youths arrested on Monday are due to appear in court this morning."

Blacks Oppose Statutory Councils

"Blacks would not serve on any Government-proposed national statutory councils to discuss the country's future unless the Tricameral Parliament was scrapped, said KwaZulu's Minister of Works, Chief Simon Gumede, this week," the paper reports on page 3. Gumede told the KwaZulu legislative assembly that blacks would not approve of any council which could mean the perpetuation of "white minority power."

SOWETAN on Reforms

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* discusses the reforms being introduced by the government "one after another," noting that it is "a terrible pity" that reforms such as the abolition of the pass laws and the granting of freehold rights to blacks "should fall on deaf ears. The climate, we fear, is just not suitable for these miraculous changes from a once intransigent ruling class. The regime has come to see rather belatedly that the evil, that is the very centre of an unworkable apartheid system, should be dismantled albeit piecemeal." The days for "evolutionary reform have passed. There are just too many young people who have turned deaf against anything that today's government may try to normalise in South Africa." Even the scrapping of the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts "may not satisfy angry voices which are now urgently calling for the removal of everything associated with the suffering and evils of the past."

'Focus' on Pick'n'Pay Strike

In the "Focus" column on the same page, Sam Mabe reviews the Pick'n'Pay strike, noting: "A unique feature of this strike is that from beginning to end, police were not involved and it was resolved round the negotiating table. If police could keep out of other industrial disputes, the country's labour relations could change drastically."

Lekoa Council Seats Filled

"Two of the seats left vacant in the Lekoa Town Council at the height of the Vaal anti-rent increases protest almost two years ago have been filled," the *SOWETAN* reports on page 5. "A spokesman for the Lekoa Town Council yesterday confirmed that the two councillors were returned unopposed in their wards when the council invited nominations for the 12 vacant wards."

Passport for Namibian Bishop

"Windhoek's 'Government of National Unity' has denied it has been withholding a passport from Namibia's Roman Catholic Church head, Bishop Boniface Hausiku," another report on the same page says. Mines Minister Andreas Shipanga said the government had approved a passport for the bishop, who has been an "outspoken opponent of the new administration since it was installed by South Africa in June last year," 3 weeks ago.

Catholics Oppose SWAPO Support

The *SOWETAN* reports on page 7 that a group of about 200 South African Catholics have sent a letter to the Vatican, "complaining that some Catholic Church leaders in this country seemed to favour a take-over of Namibia by the South West Africa People's Organisation." They have asked the Vatican to "investigate 'contradictions' in the teaching of the Catholic Church in this country and that of Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban."

16 June Holiday Urged

Another report on the same page says that National Education Crisis Committee Convenor Vusi Khanyile told representatives of the National African Chamber of Commerce, the Greater Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industries, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, and the Johannesburg Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce that "June 16 should be declared a national youth day and recognised as a paid holiday" in memory of the 1976 Soweto student uprising. Khanyile said " 'education cannot be the exclusive responsibility of 16 and 17-year-olds (as was the case since 1976), but is the responsibility of everyone in this country to strive for a suitable education in South Africa.' "

'Workers Diary'

In his "Workers' Diary" on the same page, Len Maseko reports that "a new union representing about 10,000 workers in the Department of Telecommunications is to be launched in Soweto this weekend." Maseko also reports that the Industrial Court has ruled that 42 members of the General and Allied Workers Union, who were dismissed by Success Pack (PTY) Limited after they were involved in a work stoppage over wage demands, are to be reinstated.

Democrats' 'Squeeze' on RSA

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English for 14 May carries a frontpage report from Washington by Neil Lurseen that "liberal Democrats in the U.S. Congress, concerned by an apparent collapse of the anti-apartheid sanctions effort this year, have prepared new plans to tighten the international economic squeeze on South Africa." The bill "appears to be an attempt to force through sanctions that will toughen the existing presidential sanctions but not be so extreme as to be rejected by moderates. Sources believe it may try to resurrect a proposed ban on U.S. landing rights for SA aircraft and stop the flow of energy materials between the countries."

Rightwing Gathering

"There are strong indications that South Africa's major right-wing political parties and oraganisations are going to join forces in the near future. *THE STAR* has learnt that the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], the Conservative Party (CP), the Herstigte Nasionale Party

(HNP) [Reformed National Party], and the Afrikanervolkswag (AWV) [Afrikaner National Guard] are to hold a mass meeting in Pretoria on May 31," a report on page 3 says. "Asked if any detail has been worked out with a view to future co-operation, well-placed sources said: 'You can draw your own conclusions.' "

CP Denial of Bomb Attacks

"The Conservative Party [CP] has strongly denied that right-wing groups were responsible for recent petrol bomb attacks in Alexandra and Pretoria," a report on page 4 says. "An SABC-TV report of the attacks in April, which implicated right-wingers, was a 'deliberate lie to bring rightists under suspicion,' said Mr Jan Hoon, (CP Kuruman) during the Broadcasting Amendment Bill debate " in parliament.

De Klerk on Black-White Cooperation

A report on page 7 says Minister of National Education F.W. de Klerk told students at the Rand Afrikaans University "that blacks and whites today faced a crucial choice between co-operation and chaos;'the National Party has already chosen. We want to negotiate. We have opened the door to the conference table. If black people take it up with faith, there will be more doors opened to them. The future of the black man will be measured by his reaction to this offer. Blacks must choose between revolution or evolution. Blacks and whites must choose between wanting everything or sharing everything.' "

Farmers To Decide on Fence

"Steelpoort farmers will be taken to the electrified security fence along the Limpopo border before the end of the month to decide whether they want a similar fence between them and Lebowa," an article on page 8 reports. "Farmers told *THE STAR* last week that they would need a fence of about 25 km — from Burgesfort to the main entrance to Sekhukhuneland." One farmer said the situation at Steelpoort was " 'as quiet as a landmine.' " Farmworkers, demanding wages of R5 a day, were staying away from work on several farms.

CP Member on White Resistance

"The Government must not underestimate white resistance to its policies, the leader of the Conservative Party in the Transvaal Provincial Council has warned," another page 8 repor states. Dr Servass Latsky told the council that the government "should take action against people such as the Reverend Desmond Tutu, Mrs Winnie Mandela — 'with her necklace and matches speech' — and Dr Beyers Naude of the South African Council of Churches." "Whites, Dr Latsky hinted, would strike back against an integrated government."

White Trip to Alexandra

A report on page 9 of *THE STAR* says the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee has organized a trip for whites into Alexandra township this weekend where they will have an opportunity to meet local community leaders. The trip forms part of the United Democratic Front's " 'call to whites' " campaign which has already held three major meetings in and around Johannesburg.

STAR on Second-Tier Government

"The serious mistake the Government makes in its proposed system of second-tier government is to extend its centralised empire instead of devolving power downwards so decisions can be taken closer to the people affected by them. The country needs more democracy, not more rule from above, and especially not by proclamation," *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 14. "That provincial executives can include all race groups should have been encouraging, but if the members are Government appointees, they cannot expect to be regarded as representatives of anyone except the Government." "The package that Mr Heunis presented this week may have been an attempt to add definition to the amorphousness of future lower-tier government, but there is a long way to go before the public can fully understand — let alone support — what is being planned in its name."

Editorial on Black Freehold Rights

Another editorial says that "finally, after promises and prevarication, black people will be getting full freehold property rights in the land of their birth." "History will judge all of white South Africa harshly for refusing this basic right to the majority of the country's inhabitants for so long. Now this wrong has been redressed and the Government and private enterprise can get down to the urgent business of finding the land and building the houses to make home-owning a reality."

Scrapping Land Act Urged

"If the Government is serious about wanting to combine freedom of movement with orderly urbanisation, then it must do more than just scrap the pass laws. It must scrap the land act as well," Allister Sparks writes on the editorial page. "It is one of the White South Africa's pet sociological theories about blacks that they can survive better without money in rural areas." "In fact, like the poor everywhere blacks know that they can scrape a living better in the cities, where there is always a chance of a job, where there are opportunities in the informal sector, and where in the last resort there is more money and food around to beg, borrow or steal from others. If the scrapping of the pass system is not negated by continuing it in another guise, then an alternative must be created for these people. Which is where the Land Act comes in. Pressure should be taken off the cities by allowing blacks to buy and settle on the large areas of farmland that are under-utilised. Eleven million blacks occupy 13 percent of South Africa's land area, while 56,000 white farmers occupy 71 percent. It is a crazy disproportion."

Possible Government Economic Measures

"Lower interest rates have failed to stimulate the South African economy and despite various short-term solutions more economists and businessmen believe that only an improvement of political perceptions can lead to a long-term recovery," a report on page 16 says. "This follows the government's reassessment of its economic policy as it is evident that the incentives provided by the Budget have not succeeded in reintroducing the necessary confidence in the economy. A spokesman for the Treasury said the monthly policy meeting on Monday had failed to decide both this month and last month on what further stimulatory measures should be introduced. He said it was likely the measures would be on the expenditure side and not revenue."

Inflation Eases

"Inflation, as measured by the Producer Price Index (PPI) cased further in March to a year-on-year rate of 19.6 percent from

20.78 percent in February," Gerald Prosalendis reports on the front page of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 14 May. "Although the annual figure is still unacceptably high, the monthly rate of increase has slowed significantly from 1.6 percent betweeen January and February to zero between February and March. And this could signal further drops in both the PPI and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) — the official measure of inflation — in coming months."

Mayor Does Not Accept Suspension

"Suspended Soweto Mayor Ephraim Tshabalala said last night he would not accept that he had been suspended, in his absence, by his own council until he was properly informed about it," Dominque Gilbert reports on the same page.

Transvaal Plan for Stayaways

Beulah Brown also reports on the front page that commerce and industry in the northen Transvaal had drawn up a "contingency plan" in case of a mass stayaway by black workers. "Industries in the region have split into seven categories and agreed to share workers, should shortages occur."

Canadian Wheat

"The Wheat Board has accepted a tender for the supply of 50,000 tons of wheat from the Canadian Wheat Board," Linda Ensor reports on page 2. "The prices are about 7 percent higher than those realised before the Chernobyl nuclear disaster."

Falling Rand

"The rand's 55-point fall to yesterday's close of $0.4685 refelcts the chilly mood that is sweeping throughout the foreign exchange market," Alan Sendzul reports on page 3. The market appears to be "in the grip of yet another crisis of confidence" due to speculation about capital outflows, a shortage of dollars, and last week's repayment of an IMF loan, among other factors.

FCI Seeks Holiday Investigation

"The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI] has called for an investigation into the rescheduling of public holidays,"Mick Collins reports on the same page. "FCI president John Wilson said current holidays do not reflect community sentiment, and an official organisation, representing all interested parties, should look into the matter as soon as possible."

House Prices Expected To Rise

"House prices, still a real 16 percent down on the first quarter last year, have bottomed out, according to figures in the United Building Society's quarterly housing review," Jane Strachan reports on page 3. "The report shows that in the first quarter of this year the price of a medium-sized house rose on average by 0.5 percent compared to the last quarter of 1985, reaching a level just below R73,000." However, analysts believe that "a more significant upward adjustment in house prices will not become noticeable before the second half of this year, mainly due to the lack of purchasing power of the general public."

BUSINESS DAY on Bishop Tutu

In an editorial on page 6, *BUSINESS DAY* says that Bishop Tutu has threatened the press with "unspecified retribution," playing on "the fears that he knows reside in the minds of many whites." This fear "is surely one reason why so many liberal journalists have fled to Australia, Britain, and other places where the freedom of expression can be honestly exercised without fear of retribution." This "exodus" has become so great "that there is not an English newspaper left in this country which is adequately staffed, and in this the newspapers do not differ much from the universities or the business world." Bishop Tutu's campaign for sanctions and disinvestment is also responsible for this exodus and if he "is incensed to the point of wanting retribution because the newspapers will not follow him on a course that must put more waifs and beggars on the street — and which may even wreck the economy altogether," it is because "he expects too much. Holy men can follow the dictates of conscience and then leave the outcome to Providence; lesser mortals count the cost."

Column on Urbanization Policy

In a column on page 6 of *BUSINESS DAY*, Linda Ensor writes that the abolition of the pass laws and influx control does not mean the government has "opened the city gates to rural migrants." "Instead of exercising the 'stick' of the pass laws to keep the number of urban dwellers to an acceptable minimum, government will be using the 'carrot' of employment and 'approved' housing to channel labour to acceptable growth points." Nevertheless, "the real significance of the abolition of influx control should not be belittled." The government's intention is not to allow more people into the central metropolitan areas, but to settle them on the peripheries, according to Mike Swilling, a lecturer in the Department of Political Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand. He believes " 'the new urbanisation policy recognises the structural change which has developed over the last decade and provides a legal framework for it.' This change is the urbanisation of blacks to the border areas of the homelands, which are on the peripheries of the metropolitan areas, where they can get a job if if they commute long distances."

Brits Awaits Government Decision

A report on page 7 says "the fate of thousands of residents who refuse to move from the Brits location — on the outskirts of the conservative white residential area — hangs in the balance as they await government response to their predicament." Up to 10,000 residents "are adamant about remaining in Brits despite difficult conditions — untarred roads, no electricity or drainage and a bucket latrine system." Employer organizations — including the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA, the Federated Chamber of Industries and the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Commerce — have come out in support of the residents and have approached governemnt to allow them to retain their homes.

DIE TRANSVALER on EPG Visit

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 13 May says in an editorial on page 14 that "even willful people will acknoweldge that an impasse is developing in the reform process." Despite developments behind the scenes it must be realized that negotiation between white and black is still far off. The government is willing to talk but from the other side there are no positive indications. This is the right time for a mediator to bring the clashing elements to the negotiating table. "No wonder," it says, "there is so much expectation over the second visit by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group whose aim it is to solve

the constitutional dilemma in South Africa." If Mr Malcolm Fraser's team can bring about a change of attitude here it would be a tremendous breakthrough. Concluding, it says "every South African hopes their efforts will succeed."

Black Unemployment Increases

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans for 14 May says in an article on page 6 that unemployment among blacks is on the increase. In January the number of unemployed was 6.3 more than the corresponding period last year. According to the latest Central Statistics Services report 555,000 blacks were unemployed in January. The unemployment figure increased form 8.5 percent in November last year to the current 8.6 percent. The January figure last year was 8.4 percent. However, unemployment in rural areas has decreased.

Editorial on Contacts With ANC

In an editorial on page 8 *BEELD* says there is an interesting about turn in the view expressed by Anglo-American's Mr Gavin Relly who, with other businessmen, met with the ANC in Lusaka. According to a report in an overseas newspaper he says it would be counterproductive to continue their contact with the ANC because there are so many other initiatives. Following the Lusaka meeting it was said that "there are grounds for further meaningful talks." Latest developments confirm suspicions that Mr Relly and Dr van Zyl Slabbert did not achieve much in their visits to Lusaka. It asks whether a capitalist businessman could have hoped to get an assurance from Marxist revolutionaries that business empires would remain intact under an ANC government. If there was such a futile hope among businessmen then it has been finally crushed by the announcement by South Africa's largest business organization that further contacts would be counterproductive. What is just as ungrounded as such a futile hope is Mr Relly's statement that South Africa is one of the most socialistic countries in the world because the Afrikaner has built it up so as to divide its wealth among themselves. If this was true it is unlikely that Mr Relly would have been in a position to send out feelers to the ANC.

Column Views RSA Pessimism

In his political column in *BEELD* on page 8, Piet Muller asks: "Is South Africa becoming a victim of its own pessimism?" Apparently, especially if one looks at the pessimism expressed by Afrikaners in opinion polls. The question asked by South Africans is can an outside group such as the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group really contribute constructively to solving South Africa's problems? They can, but South Africa's future will be decided in South Africa. It should be clear to all realistic observers that a black government cannot come to power by force and hope to rule South Africa. South Africa has two options: either a federal form of government or absolute partitioning. He says at the moment partition is not a viable alternative because it will cut through the heart of the economy. An acceptable solution is not easy to find, but on the other hand a solution is not impossible. The government has accepted the principle of devolution of power but it is not prepared to relinquish its central control. Concluding, he asks if South Africa should not consider a Swiss-type canton system.

ZAMBIA

Further on Visit by India's Rajiv Gandhi

Kaunda Dinner Speech Reported

MB151215 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1815 GMT 14 May 86

[Report on speech by President Kenneth Kaunda at an official dinner in honor of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Lusaka on 14 May]

[Text] The most important point which his excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, pointed out this evening at the Intercontinental is that, in regional terms, India is a very good friend to Zambia, that this visit by Rajiv Gandhi is a testimony of India's unflinching support for the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia, who are fighting against the illegal and oppressive system of apartheid. He did mention that this visit by Rajiv Gandhi is a manifestation of the tradition warm and close relations which India and Zambia have always enjoyed. One would nothave any doubts about that because we have always in this country admired Mahatma Gandhi, we have always admired Jawaharlal Nehru, we have always admired Indira Gandhi.

So, his excellency's speech did also touch on other topics like in the field of cooperation, for instance, where his excellency the president did say that in the international field, cooperation and the implementation of the goals and objectives of the policy of nonalignment constitute an important component of Zambia and India's friendship. The policy of nonalignment is the only goal between Zambia and India in the hope for international peace and security, and it is, therefore, in the interest of the two countries to strengthen this movement which today encompasses two-thirds of the countries of the world.

Apart from that, his excellency the president did talk about world peace and he said that world peace is very vital, it is necessary for the development of the world, it is necessary for the development of Zambia, and it is necessary for the development of India. Without it, both countries and the world, indeed, cannot develop. In fact, the (?important introductory) meeting in Geneva between the superpowers hould be followed not only by furthering [word indistinct] for dialogue between the two sides, but also by the most active involvement of all the factors of international relations in achieving lasting peace in which solutions for all key issues of peace, security, and disarmament will be sought jointly.

Furthermore, the president did emphasize on another point that more energitic efforts should also be made to implement the United Nations' plans for the independence of Namibia. The international community, in this respect, must therefore continue to reject the introduction of any extraneous issues in this plan and the achievement of this goal is of vital interest not only for Africa but for the Nonaligned Movement and the entire international community as well.

Press Conference Held
MB151459 Dakar PANA in English 1000 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 15 May (ZANA/PANA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi asserted in the Zambiancapital Lusaka today that independence and freedom will come to Namibia and South Africa no matter how long it will take. Speaking at a joint press conference at State House in Lusaka, Kaunda and Gandhi said tempers were running high and the forthcoming non-aligned conference in Harare, Zimbabwe, in August will definitely [word indistinct] he needed thrust to the fight for democracy in South Africa and Namibia. Attempts by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [word indistinct] yet other alternatives to avert the bloodbath — but if these peaceful efforts are spurned, the consequences of a bloodbath would be disastrous to contemplate.

Nevertheless, President Kaunda emphatically said: The role of the Reagan administration is central to a political solution in South Africa. He said the so-called Contact Group had a role to play but that this however, depended on the attitude of the United States of America becuase when Reagan roars, other human animals coil their tails.

President Kaunda [words indistinct] his own diplomacy which was gaining momentum when at the last minute he decided to supply arms to the UNITA rebels. The Zambian leader also dismissed Jonas Savimbi's threats to attack Zambia [words indistinct] is a question of his master's voice. South Africa was looking for an [word indistinct] following the failure to prove its claims that we keep Cuban troops and have training camps for the ANC. Kaunda said Zambia was looking after the ANC, whose headquarters was in Lusaka and that was legitimate in accordance with international law to keep the refugees. There was no legitimacy whatsoever in Savimbi's assertion. In fact, it was not surprising that the threats were made after a meeting in Cape Town with Pieter Botha.

About the role of the nonaligned conference said it will try to suggest other peaceful means to ave[illegible]an explosion.

He said the Commonwealth team was the last chance to the political solution, warning: If its advice is not heeded, the explosion will have started in earnest. The bloodbath that will [word indistinct], will be hard to contemplate, (?Kaunda echoed). But the two leaders however, said: We must continue to live in hope; we must continue to try. Pretoria's rantings were meant to hoodwink the world into beliving in its cosmetic changes.

Gandhi condemned USA attack on Tripoli saying there was no justification because it might just escalate world tension — leading to another world war. It is not just a threat to Libya, it is a threat to [words indistinct] international order. Such [word indistinct] can be counterproductive to the so called terrorism. He said it would not be [words indistinct] if some known terrorist groups were living in Pakistan. [words indistinct], London cannot attack New York if terrorists known to hit British targets were reported living there. There was a danger of escalating world tension with such reactions. Gandhi suggested other alternative peaceful means.

Meanwhile, Zambia and India have agreed to cooperate in various fields of economic, cultural and social, political endeavours. Zambia would be sending high powered team led by Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane to India to learn about the country's economic and technological advancements. President Kaunda told a press conference that India, although too, a developing country, had made advancements which would benefit the SADCC. India has a great role to play in the efforts to improve our economic development, Kaunda said.

The Indian leader has meanwhile left for Harare, for a two day visit there on his second leg of a four nation tour of Frontline States.

ZIMBABWE

Indian Prime Minister Arrives for Talks
MB150945 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0830 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 15, SAPA — Indian Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi arrived in Harare today for talks with his Zimbabwean counterpart, Mr Robert Mugabe, that will embrace the tense southern African situation and the impeding handover of the leadership to Zimbabwe of the Nonaligned Movement. ZIANA reports that Mr Gandhi, who flew in from Lusaka where he had talks yesterday with Zambian leader Dr Kenneth Kaunda, was greeted at the airport by Mr Mugabe and hundreds of cheering well-wishers.

His visit to Zimbawbe is part of a four-nation tour of frontline states and he leaves tomorrow for Angola and then Tanzania before flying home. Mr Gandhi is to pay a formal visit to President Canaan Banana at State House before lunch and in the afternoon he is due to get down to what are expected to be brief but intensive talks with Mr Mugabe.

Anti-Government Plotters Appear in Court
MB141653 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1643 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 14, SAPA — Nine senior officials accused of plotting to overthrow the government by violent means today appeared before Harare magistrate, Miss Elizabeth Msarurwa. It is alleged that the nine on several occasions between January 1 and August 31 last year conspired to stage a coup within Zimbabwe. ZIANA reports that information on their activities was received before the day of the intended coup and the men were arrested. The accused are Mr William Kona, the national chairman of ZAPU, Mr Brian Mbulwa Siziba, a corporal in the national army, Mr Sidney Donald Malunga, ZAPU MP for Mpopoma, Mr Tshile Nleya, Mr Kindness Ndlovu and Cadet Charles Gray, Brig Joesph Zethi Dube, Col Eddie Sigoge and Mr Leon Khumalo. The case was postponed to May 28.

Conscription Being Considered To Ease Unemployment
MB150933 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0809 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Mutare, May 15, SAPA — The Zimbabwe prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday disclosed that his government is considering the introduction of national service for all school-leavers in a bid to alleviate unemployment. It would have a "military input" among other aspects, but would be based mainly on economic considerations, Mr Mugabe told delegates to the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce [ZNCC] annual meeting in Mutare. At study paper on national service had already been prepared and was being discussed by the cabinet, he revealed. "We are considering national service not only because it affords the youngsters the opportunity to acquire a skill but also to enable them to be much more conscious and useful to the country," said Mr Mugabe.

A ZNCC member had called for a Swedish-style non-military call up to alleviate the problems posed by the influx of an estimated 70,000 to 120,000 job seekers onto the labour market each year, while only an average 8,000 new jobs had been created annually in the formal sector of the economy since independence in 1980. The total number in employment in Zimbabwe is still below what it was under white rule 10 years ago, when the population was a million less.

Zimbabwe's defence act, inherited from Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian government, provides for compulsory military service. However, this has not been enforced since the end of the bush war in view of the Zimbabwean government's already acute problems of accommodating large numbers of former guerrillas in its regular forces. Until 1978 only whites, coloureds and Asians were eligible for conscription in Zimbabwe, completing a basic two years. In the final phase of the war attempts were made to conscript blacks, although in the face of considerable evasion.

Mr Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) party has a volunteer "youth wing" which has at times assumed a para-military function, in the face of severe criticism from internal opponents of the government and international human rights groups.

Mugabe Planning State Trading Corporation
MB150646 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Mutare, May 14, SAPA — Private enterprise was a legacy of Zimbabwe's colonial past which its new government "could not wish away", the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said here today. Opening the annual meeting of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC), Mr Mugabe reaffirmed his ruling ZANU(PF) party's determination to achieve a "socialist transformation" of Zimbabwean society, but said it did not regard "profit" as a dirty word. "We recognise the necessity for producing a surplus to be used for re-investment and for the remuneration of the investor," he said.

Mr Mugabe disclosed that plans for a Soviet-style state trading corporation were far advanced. It would compete with existing private companies in the import-export field, procuring goods and commodities and selling them direct to local and overseas customers. The proposed corporation would also negotiate bilateral trade deals with the state trading corporations of other countries. Mr Mugabe urged members of the ZNCC to help achieve the growth goals set by his government under its new five year plan. He issued a strong warning to employers who violated labour laws by underpaying or overworking their staff. Such explotation could not be tolerated under the new ideology, said Mr Mugabe.

Before independence in 1980 the ZNCC membership was almost entirely white but today includes many emergent black entrepreneurs. Together with the Zimbabwe Chamber of Industries it represents all the country's businessmen apart from the mining, agricultural sectors of the economy.